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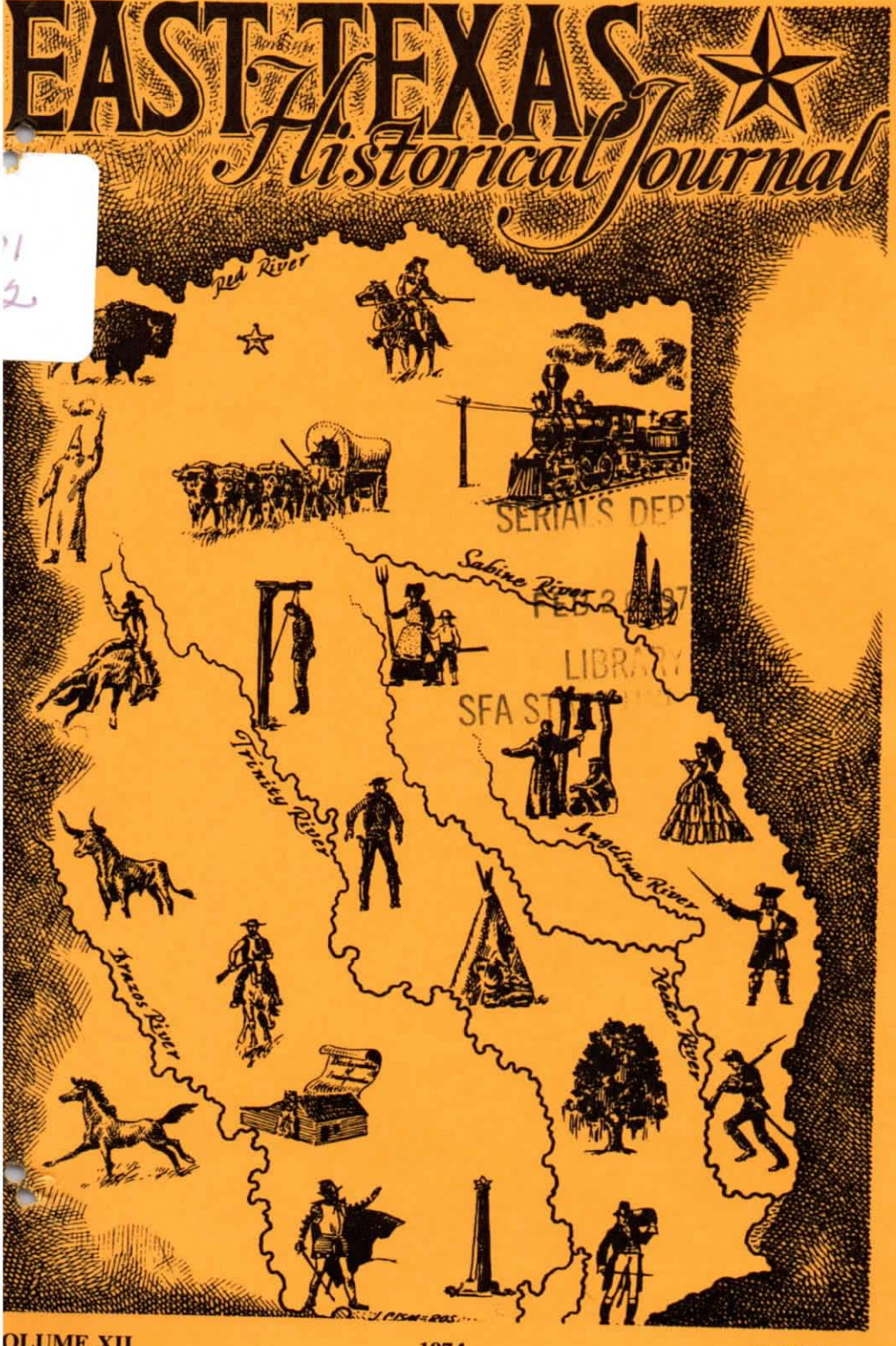

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NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS

P.O. BOX 6223 SFA STATION 75961

Archie P. McDonald
Editor

BOOK REVIEWS

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH: MARSHALL, TEXAS

by Max S. Lale

Trinity Episcopal Church, Marshall, was formally organized January 4, 1851,[1] following a preliminary meeting held on Christmas Day, 1850, when the Rev. Henry Sansom met with interested residents of the town and circulated articles of association for signature.[2]

After years of bitter frustration and struggle, the Episcopal congregations already existing in the state had been organized by this time into a diocese at a two-day meeting, January 1 and 2, 1849, at Christ Church, Matagorda, which was called for that purpose by the Rt. Rev. George Washington Freeman, provisional bishop of Texas.[3] Six organized congregations were listed as members.[4]

Four additional congregations were admitted to membership at the first annual convention of the diocese which met on Ascension Day, May 9, 1850, in Houston,[5] and Bishop Freeman asked the convention for the appointment of additional missionaries by the Domestic Committee for fields "ready to be occupied," including Marshall.[6]

The way had been prepared in some degree even earlier, however. The Rev. William Steel, a canonical resident of Louisiana, for some time had been ministering to the Leigh community, near Caddo Lake, in northeastern Harrison County. On Bishop Freeman's first visit in Marshall in June, 1851. Mr. Steel was on hand to greet his old friend, whom he had known many years earlier in Virginia. The diocesan historian notes that "This fact certainly indicates good communication between the 'Louisiana' Episcopalians of St. Paul's Chapel, Leigh, and the new 'Texas' Episcopalians of Marshall.[7]

Among the 22 Marshall residents who signed Mr. Sansom's articles of association establishing the Trinity congregation were Charlotte and Louis T. Wigfall.[8] The latter was an attorney and firebrand stump speaker (derisively referred to by his old enemy San Houston as "Wiggletail") who was elected to the United States Senate in 1858 while living in Marshall. Subsequently he went on to become, as a brigadier general, the first commander of the fabled Hood's Texas Brigade and a Confederate States senator. Others included Mary B. Hill Key and Hobart Key, a kinsman of Francis Scott Key, and E. G. Benners, whose own lives and the lives of family members in later generations were to become important influences in the history of the church.[9]

The new church in Marshall issued a call to Mr. Sansom to serve as Trinity's first clergyman, and on April 1, 1851, he resigned his missionary appointment at San Augustine,[10] where he had served brilliantly for three years. His appointment there, his subsequent service in Marshall, and the service in both San Augustine and Marshall of his successor constitute one of the most engaging stories in the early annals of the Texas church.

In 1837, Miss Frances Cox, daughter of a wealthy Episcopal family in Philadelphia, had been introduced to J. Pinckney Henderson while she was a student in Paris and he was minister from the Republic of Texas to France. Shortly before sailing for home, the couple were married at St. George's Chapel, Hanover, in London. At Galveston, the minister received the plaudits of the republic at a great banquet and ball. The couple then continued their journey to San Augustine, where he resumed a law practice which eventually led to the governor's chair, command of a Texas division in the Mexican War, and a seat in the United States Senate to which he was elected while living in Marshall.

Max S. Lale is chairman of the Harrison County Historical Survey Committee.

A dedicated churchwoman,[11] Mrs., Henderson petitioned the Committee on Domestic Missions of the national church over a period of several years for the assignment of a missionary to San Augustine. But Philadelphia, which was the headquarters of the committee, "was a long way off, and no one could be found willing to adventure into a new country where there was only one communicant of the church."[12] Her efforts finally bore fruit, however, when Mr. Sansom was appointed to the San Augustine and Nacogdoches mission in April, 1848. San Augustine quickly became a thriving congregation, with General Henderson serving the church as senior warden, though himself not an Episcopalian, by an arrangement under which many vestrymen were "merely well wishers of the Church, brothers-in-law, as they have been wittily described."[13]

Mr. Sansom's missionary efforts (no doubt encouraged by Mrs. Henderson) led him in due course beyond his assigned field to Marshall. Whether Mrs. Henderson accompanied him on his Christmas mission is not clear.

A room was rented and furnished for use as a chapel, and a schedule of services on three Sundays out of each month was announced to the new Marshall congregation. Bishop Freeman, on his first visitation (met also by Mr. Steel as previously noted), administered the rite of confirmation on June 22, 1851, to a class of three candidates prepared by Mr. Sansom.[14]

Two new congregations[15] were admitted to the diocese of Texas at its second annual council May 1, 1851, in Galveston, but Trinity's application was not received in time for consideration, probably because neither Mr. Sansom nor any of his flock are recorded as attending.[16] For this reason, Trinity's admission was delayed until the 1852 council, when Epiphany Church, Austin, also was admitted.[17] Epiphany had been organized January 18, 1851,[18] and its first minister, the Rev. Edward Fontaine, was in the process of moving his family from Mississippi to Austin at the time of the 1851 council.

Trinity, Marshall, thus was the thirteenth congregation organized in Texas and admitted to union with the Diocese of Texas, though it shares its admission date with Epiphany, the fourteenth. However, because four earlier churches disappeared from the rolls in the years between 1858 and 1870, it now ranks as the ninth oldest parish still surviving in Texas.[19]

Mr. Sansom resigned his Marshall ministry in September, 1855 to accept a call to Christ Church, Houston, leaving Trinity without a resident clergyman until November, 1856.[20] And again the indomitable Mrs. Henderson became the angel of its delivery! This niece of Bishop Kemper had gone to Philadelphia earlier, armed with a letter from her vestry, and by sheer audacity had persuaded the Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter to allow her to address the clergy of his diocese. On the strength of the letter granting her authority to call a clergyman, she was able to recruit a deacon, the Rev. Charles H. Albert, for the San Augustine and Nacogdoches field. He elected to accept a call to Marshall late in 1855, a move which coincided with a decision on the part of Gen. and Mrs. Henderson also to move to Marshall.[21] Mr. Albert thus became the second minister in charge of Trinity, and the second to come from San Augustine, which suffered a double loss in the removal of the Hendersons.[22]

Mrs. Henderson infused new life into the struggling Marshall congregation and continued to exert a strong influence over its life as long as her own continued. So also did her husband, who was elected to the United States Senate in 1857, succeeding his old friend and former law partner, Thomas J. Rusk. Long a victim of tuberculosis, Senator Henderson died in Washington on June 4, 1858, at the age of 50. Editor R. W.

Loughery of *The Texas Republican* (Marshall) reversed the column rules of his newspaper in reporting the death on June 19.[23]

Mr. Albert already had left the parish by this time, and Trinity was without a clergyman for about two years, save for visitors who conducted occasional services.

Then began, on April 8, 1859, the ministry of one of the most beloved clergymen in Trinity's history, the Rev. Edwin A. Wagner, who was to return two different times to inspire new faith and devotion at critical periods in the life of the church.[24] His energy is reflected in numerous reports of suppers, concerts and other activites designed to stimulate new interest in the parish and the community.[25] At the time of his resignation in 1863 for health reasons it was said that "he labored most earnestly for the church and welfare of souls . . ."

Parish records reveal that on April 17, 1860, Mr. Wagner baptised Elkanah Guy Greer, whose father was to become a general in the Confederate army. The child's aunt, the beauteous Lucy Holcomb Pickens of Marshall, already was the wife of the ambassador from the United States to the Czar of Russia, who would become the governor of South Carolina in time to play a leading role in the civil conflict which was impending.

Elkana Greer had moved to Marshall in 1848, after campaigning in Mexico with Jefferson Davis's "First Mississippi Rifles," and was a successful planter and merchant. He served as grand commander of the Knights of the Golden Circle in 1859, and as early as 1860, the year of his son's baptism in Trinity Church, was calling for a secession convention. A "violent states righter,"[26] he immediately set out for Montgomery when the break came, returning with a colonel's commission and authority to raise a regiment of cavalry.[27] The Third Texas Cavalry, sometimes referred to as the "South Kansas-Texas Regiment," was organized under his command in Dallas on June 13, 1861, with Walter Lane of Marshall as his lieutenant colonel.[28] After leading his regiment at Wilson's Creek and Elkhorn Tavern, he resigned his commission on June 1, 1862, to be recalled to active duty as a brigadier general later the same year. He then served as chief of the Conscription Bureau of the Trans-Mississippi Department and as commander of the department's reserve forces.[29]

The Rev. Mr. Wagner was followed at Trinity's altar by the Rev. G. W. E. Fisse, a deacon from Maryland who was a "refugee for conscience's sake" in Marshall.[30] He undertook his ministry on Whitsunday, May 24, 1863, and was minister in charge for a year and a half. During this time, the beloved Alexander Gregg visited Trinity as bishop of the Diocese of Texas, as he did regularly even during the war years, and on October 25, 1863, confirmed 11 candidates. Among these was Maj. Gen. Benjamin Huger,[31] who had served as General Scott's chief of staff in Mexico and was the fourth ranking ordnance officer in the "old army." His early performance as a division commander in Virginia failed the test of later campaigns, and he was assigned as ordnance officer of the Trans-Mississippi Department, with headquarters in Marshall and Shreveport.

The Greer child's baptism, more than three years earlier, undoubtedly was a happy one. Another, on May 29, 1864, while the Rev. Mr. Fisse yet served at Trinity's altar, had all the elements of classic Greek tragedy, however. This was the baptism of Horace Randal, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Horace Randal.[32]

General Randal, for whom Randall County, Texas, is named, was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy from San Augustine in 1849 and was graduated July 1, 1854. Dr. Leonard Randal, his father, was a native of England. The son had grown up in the home his father built a mile south of San Augustine and in which he continued to live, even after he inherited, by the death of a relative, "a noble estate in the old

country."[33] The young officer served as brevet 2d Lieutenant in the 8th Regiment Infantry and as 2d Lieutenant, 1st Regiment Dragoons, before resigning from the U. S. Army when secession came. Reminiscent of Robert E. Lee's agonizing decision under the same circumstances, Randal declined the offer of a major general's commission, tendered by Secretary of War Sumner,[34] to accept appointment March 26, 1861, as 1st Lieutenant, Corps of Cavalry, from Texas. After serving as aide de camp to Gen. G. W. Smith and as instructor of artillery under Gen. Braxton Bragg, Randal returned to Texas, headquartering in Marshall, when on February 12, 1862, he received a commission as colonel of cavalry in the Confederate Army and was assigned to the 28th Regiment Texas Cavalry.

Shortly, in September 1862, he was appointed commander of a brigade in Walker's Texas Division and served in that capacity throughout the division's campaigns until his death of wounds received at Jenkin's Ferry, Arkansas, a month before his son's baptism.[35]

The ancient Greek tragedians could not have plotted better the next turn in the Randal story. On August 18, 1868, three weeks after another Trinity wedding in which a Confederate hero figured, Nannie Taylor Randal, widow of Horace Randal, was married in Trinity Church to Capt. T. M. K. Smith, United States Army.[36] Allegiance to the "old army," to an earlier way of life? A whirlwind romance? A needy widow seeking the security of marriage to a man of income? Unfortunately, parish records reveal only the names of the parties to a marriage only three years after a war in which they had been legal, if not ideological, enemies.

The Rev. S. D. Davenport took charge of the Marshall parish in early January, 1866, making his residence in the parish but dividing his time equally with Christ Church, Jefferson.[37] The much loved Mr. Wagner had returned to the diocese at the request of Bishop Gregg, and he alternated at the Trinity altar with Mr. Davenport, thus affording the congregation services every Sunday. Mr. Davenport is reported to have believed Marshall was the more hopeful of his two fields, first because Trinity already had a church building and was considered the more stable of the two communities and, second, because completion of a railroad from Vicksburg to Marshall by way of Shreveport during the war inevitably would work to the detriment of Jefferson as a river port. Yet almost exactly the reverse of Mr. Davenport's prophecy came about, in the short run. By the 1867 council, a slight decline was reported in Trinity's membership, and there was no report from Marshall filed at the 1868 diocesan convention.[38]

Mr. Davenport was absent from his Jefferson cure for most of the year previous to the 1868 council, and Mr. Wagner, the diocesan missionary resident in Marshall, conducted services in both Marshall and Jefferson. By the fall of 1869 Mr. Davenport had moved to Dallas, and Mr. Wagner once again became Trinity's rector.[39] However, Bishop Gregg found him seriously ill on his visit in November, and shortly he was forced to return to his home in the east.

During the year previous, on July 29, 1868, Mr. Wagner conducted the wedding rites in Trinity Church for one of Texas' most distinguished leaders in the late war.[40] Perhaps no other figure in Texas history has more deserved the attention of Texas historians, and received it less, than the bridgroom, Frederick S. Bass, a native Virginian and honor graduate of Virginia Military Institute. The bride was Mary Ezell, daughter of R. A. Ezell, former president of Marshall University, with whom Bass emigrated to Marshall in 1857 to head the school's military department.

In the late winter and early spring of 1861, this great and good man organized and was elected captain of an infantry company, originally The Marshall Guards, which as Company E, 1st Texas Infantry, fought in 38 battles and skirmishes with Hood's

Texas Brigade.[41] The company suffered 22 casualties at Antietam—three killed, sixteen wounded and three missing—in its bloodiest day's work. In this engagement the 1st Texas Infantry suffered casualties of 82.3 percent, the greatest single day's battle loss for any regiment, North or South, during the entire war. At Appomattox, Company E numbered only eight "ragged, starved, yet defiant members" of a unit in which 118 had served.

Bass, the company's first leader, long since had been promoted to major on the regimental staff, to lieutenant colonel and to colonel commanding the regiment, whose first commander had been another Marshall man, Louis T. Wigfall, one of Trinity's original 22 members. While leading his regiment at the Battle of Darbytown Road on October 7, 1864, Colonel Bass suffered a serious wound for which he was hospitalized in Richmond. He returned to duty during the winter of 1864-65, after a period of convalescence, and was assigned to temporary command of the brigade (of which General Wigfall also had been the first commander). Colonel Bass continued in command until Col. R. M. Powell, the senior colonel in the brigade, was released from a Federal prison camp in the spring of 1865. He had returned to command of the 1st Texas when it "laid down its well-used Enfields."[43]

By one account,[44] Colonel Bass was one of the last five members of the Army of Northern Virginia who passed through the breastworks on the Richmond Road after Appomattox:

> They were Lieut. McCowan of the 5th Texas, Capt. D. K. Rice, Lieut. of the 1st Texas, Mr. T. H. Langley of the Brigade staff, Lieut. Alexander of the 5th Texas, and Col. F. S. Bass of the 1st Texas. It was known to the Federal army that these five men were the last of Lee's army and thousands of them stood on the roadside, and cheered them as they rode away, perhaps not knowing that in Col. Bass, they honored one as valiant and as brave, as the great soldier they so honored two days before. This enthusiasm on the part of the Federal soldiers was grand and expressive. The Confederate Government had died and Lee's army was no more.

Colonel Bass returned to Marshall and resumed his teaching career as president of Marshall University. It was while occupying this position that he and Miss Ezell were married, an event about which the editor of *The Harrison County Flag*[45] rhapsodized in extravagant poesy:

> Col. F. S. Bass . . . whose name is so intimately blended with the Imperishable deeds of the 1st Texas Regiment of the Army of Northern Virginia, during the late clash of hostile steel, has again surrendered—this time to the arch conqueror Love, and sought Hymen's love delighted bowers. His bride is the charming and accomplished Miss Mary Ezell, whose literary worth is well known . . . A complimentary party and supper was given the wedded pair at the Masonic Female Institute by their lady friends in the community at the conclusion of the marriage ceremony. We do not believe that a more elegant, sumptuous, and enjoyable table was ever spread in this county, and truly all went "merry as a marriage bell."

On the death of Colonel Bass on July 9, 1897, Gov. C. A. Culberson wrote of him that he was

> a man of high character and attainment and a gallant soldier . . . Two years ago he came to the Confederate Home/Austin/crippled in body and broken in health. Unable to pursue his vocation, too sensitive and proud to accept

> the generosity of friends or relatives, he sought the retreat which the gratitude of the state had provided for her heroes and which, having imperiled his life in her cause, he could accept without sacrifice of his pride or manhood. A rare and perfect gentleman, the golden age of the south produced few gentler and nobler men, and the gray wrapped no more dauntless and intrepid spirit.[46]

Governor Culberson recounted in his tribute to Colonel Bass that "inquiry discloses he had been made a brigadier general for gallant and conspicuous service in battle, but in the confusion attending the last days of the Confederacy his commission was not delivered to him." Correct or not, there can be little doubt his troops believed he deserved the promotion. The obituary printed in Marshall[47] following his death declared that "After the death of Gen. Gregg/at the Battle of Darbytown Road/he was considered the Brigade's legitimate leader, and every soldier in it clamored for his promotion."

No known photograph of Colonel Bass survives.

Bishop Gregg, during the visit to Marshall in November 1869 when he found Mr. Wagner too ill to continue his ministry, prepared candidates for confirmation himself and visited extensively in the parish. The diocesan historian speculates that "he must have found its life at a rather low ebb," because he met twice with women's groups and once with the men of the parish in an effort to stimulate interest.[48] The bishop also seems to have encouraged the Rev. E. G. Benners to come over from Jefferson for two services before the council of 1870. Mr. Benners reported to this convention that the number of Trinity communicants was 17 and that "A large portion of the Church building has fallen," with repairs deemed inadvisable. He added that the ladies of the parish had raised $850 toward the construction of a new building.[49]

The parish register records that the small brick church which had been erected through the valiant efforts of Mrs. Henderson and the early members of the parish had fallen to the ground "with a crash."[50] Trinity staggered under the blow, and it appeared for a time that the parish — ridden by the post-war depression, an exodus of population from the community and the burdens of an occupation garrison — would be unable to recover from it.[51] Its vestry sold the site, along with the pile of rubble on it, to Dr. James Harper Starr, the former Secretary of the Treasury in the days of the Republic, who had moved his prosperous land office to Marshall in 1870.[52]

Bishop Gregg remained characteristically optimistic during his succeeding visits, however, and it apparently was through his efforts that Mr. Wagner, his health somewhat restored, was persuaded to return once again to lead Trinity out of its parochial wilderness. He was back in Marshall by February, 1873 and hard at work.[53] At a time when it had become a matter of doubt whether the parish could survive, this noble clergyman had returned to his labors.[54]

Mr. Wagner reinstituted regular prayer services in the Odd Fellows Hall. Gradually the communicants of Trinity were inspired to rise from the depths of their despair with a will to build anew and to recreate the place of worship that had been. When it became apparent that a new church would proceed from these labors, Doctor Starr offered to return to the parish the corner lot at West Houston and Grove on which the original church had stood, on condition that a new building would be erected. The tender was accepted, and a new frame structure was begun.[55] The bishop found the building progressing in December, 1873, despite the yellow fever epidemic which had swept through the South during the summer.[56] Of the part Trinity's rector had played in these endeavors, notes entered in the parish register declare: "All praise is due to the loving and faithful service rendered by the Rev. Mr. Wagner, who with his own hands labored to bring the new church to completion."[57]

During this time, Doctor Starr had developed a firm attachment to Trinity, though he was not a member of the church, or of any denomination. Members of his family became staunch supporters, however, and remain so to this day.

The first service in the new church was held on March 5, 1874, a date which surely must be counted one of the most significant in the history of Trinity Church. In the words of an unidentified early historian, it was "a time of great rejoicing for both priest and people."[58] The diocesan historian records that "Trinity Church grew again under Wagner's care. By 1874 it was back up to fifty communicants, partly due to the removal of the Texas and Pacific shops from Hallsville to Marshall, but also to the love and respect which the veteran Priest commanded in the town to which he had ministered so faithfully during his previous residences."[59]

A manuscript penned by the earlier, unidentified historian of Trinity Church declares:

> The genius of his guiding hand may be traced through the formative and trying years. He first came to the rectorship when the church had been without a rector for three years. After four years, in another parish, he returned to gather together the scattered congregation. This accomplished, he accepted another parish, only to be called back to Marshall when the church had crumbled to the ground and the property had been sold. On the ruins he builded. To him, more than to any other, is Trinity Church indebted. Others have but entered into his labors.[60]

With the congregation safely set upon its course, this saintly man resigned his charge in October, 1875 and moved to Corpus Christi, comfortable in the knowledge that the parish to which he had given so much was worthy once again to meet whatever hazards lay ahead.

Surely, too, Trinity Church continues to owe much, a century later, to the grace and determination which Alexander Gregg brought to the struggle. His biographer described how he worked his magic:

> He was very much more to his people than the executive head of the diocese; he was in a true sense the chief pastor of the flock. Many of the smaller parishes and missions of the Diocese were sometimes for years without a resident minister, the services often kept up by a lay-reader or in some instances intermitted altogether . . . it was the bishop, who by his pastoral care and oversight preserved the feeble spark of life and kept the church from dissolution. There was no one else to baptize the children, to administer the sacrements, to preach the Gospel or in any way to represent the organization of the Church. The Bishop's annual visit was the event of the year in church circles in such places as these, and his influence was felt accordingly . . . Arrived at his destination, after resting from the fatigue of the journey, he would at once start upon a round of parochial visits, going from house to house among the members of the congregation. So constant was this habit that every family was prepared to meet him, and the older members assembled with befitting gravity to await his call . . . If the service were to be held on Sunday, the Bishop would be on hand at the Sunday School and have the children range in due order before the chancel to be catechized . . . he was a true father in God to the people placed in his charge. The bond of personal relationship between him and every member of the flock in the diocese was a strong and intimate one.[61]

An indication of the importance which the community always had attached to Bishop Gregg's visits is given by the press notices through many years of his scheduled

arrival and the services which had been arranged. Implicit in these editorial notices and subsequent reports of his visits was a note of respect and affection.[62]

Mr. Wagner was succeeded at Trinity by the Rev. E. G. Benners, also serving Christ Church, Jefferson. Mr. Benners, an original communicant of Trinity Church, had been an almost equally stalwart supporter of the Marshall congregation, and his efforts at critical times were a very real contribution to Trinity's survival. From his resignation November 1, 1876, until the arrival of the Rev. T. R. B. Hall in 1878, services were conducted by Dr. A. T. Smith, a godly and faithful layman whose services as organist became legendary, and by Maj. E. J. Fry and Col. F. B. Sexton.[63]

Major Fry had come to Marshall in 1872 to enter a partnership with Charles M. Raguet in a private banking and land business which was successor to James H. Starr and Son. Colonel Sexton also had come to Marshall in the same year, from San Augustine (how often this fine old city's story has been linked with Marshall's and Trinity's). During his residence in Marshall he was chosen a delegate to the national Democratic convention in St. Louis which nominated Governor Tilden of New York for the presidency. In his lifetime Colonel Sexton served as Grand Master of the Blue Lodge of Texas, as Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons, and as Grand Commander of the Knights Templar.

The modern era in Trinity parish may be said to have begun with the ministry of the Rev. C. C. Kramer.[64] While rector of Grace Church, New Orleans, he accepted an invitation to meet with the Trinity vestry on May 27, 1909, and subsequently accepted their call to come to Marshall. Before his resignation on March 24, 1914, because of ill health, the congregation began discussing the possibility of a new structure to replace the modest frame building which had served the parish since 1874. Mr. Kramer's dream was not realized during his rectorship, nor even during his lifetime (he died at the home of relatives in Louisiana less than a month after his resignation), but there is little question the inspiration for the present church structure was his.[65]

First mention of a new church appears in the minutes of a called vestry meeting held in September, 1912 "for the purpose of discussing the building of a new church as outlined in the plan prepared by Dr. Kramer . . ." After "much discussion," the vestry was instructed to outline the plan to the congregation. The rector entered upon his final illness before the plan could be put into execution, however, and the effort was allowed to lapse for a period of several years.

The idea was revived in February, 1916. The Rev. C. S. Sargent, D.D., had accepted Trinity's call on August 4, 1914, as Dr. Kramer's successor, and renewed discussion of the question undoubtedly received his support. At its meeting March 9, 1916, the vestry reached a decision to employ an architect. A location for the new building was "discussed at length." It was noted that Doctor Sargent "favored the present location."

Apparently there was second thoughts, however, for the next reference in the vestry's minutes, for its meeting November 13, 1916, was the appointment of a committee "to see about remodeling the present church." Nevertheless, ambitions for a new structure seem to have been dominant, for the vestry clerk noted in February, 1917 that "The plans for a new church were discussed, and it was decided to let the ladies look them over, also." (Mrs. Henderson obviously was a powerful influence, still.)

World War I intervened before further action could be taken, and the plans were shelved for two years. By April of 1919 the vestry was obtaining cost estimates, and, in the next month, Dr. Sargent proposed that the frame building erected with so much effort and devotion in 1873 and 1874 be removed from the site, for use as a parish house, and that a new structure be raised on the site at West Houston and Grove

where two earlier churches had stood. Again there was a round of discussions about remodeling the old structure. Nevertheless, in September, 1920, T. Whitfield Davidson reported as chairman of a building committee that "between $30,000 and $40,000" had been pledged for a new church.

Dr. Sargent submitted his resignation, to be effective July 31, 1921, in a statement fraught with a sense of impending death but optimistic for the new church structure in whose cause both he and Mr. Kramer had labored. Earlier, in a letter to the congregation dated October 18, 1920, Dr. Sargent had reviewed his six years at Trinity in a manner which gives a remarkably clear picture today of the congregation's historical difficulties. At the time of his coming, he wrote,

> The salary was very small, less than half what I had most of my life . . . The equipment was an old and very dilapidated church building, which the Bishop pronounced a disgrace . . . There was no place for a men's club or a women's guild, old or young, or to have the boys and young men to meet together or to welcome strangers . . . I never was over a church without parish house or rooms connected with the church in twenty years of my ministry.
>
> Trinity parish formerly owned the best half block in East Texas for a church, but the former bishop being sore pressed after the Civil War for money to build churches in new cities, in the vast state of Texas, sold lots off from this block until only a small lot was left. We offered $14,000 for an adjoining quarter block and could not get it. It was a case where the old saw did not prove true that "the light which shines farthest shines brightest at home," for it nearly snuffed out the light of Trinity. I do not blame the bishop, for perhaps some of the strongest churches in Texas grew from the sacrifice of Trinity, but we do not call Trinity selfish because she has not given more now . . .[66]

Dr. Sargent died only a few months after leaving the parish, by which time the Rev. H. B. Mc. Jamison had been called to serve as Trinity's next rector. During his pastorate, T. Whitfield Davidson, the communicant who had solicited building pledges two years earlier, was elected lieutenant governor of Texas. He was an unsuccessful candidate for governor, but subsequently was appointed a federal district judge in the early years of Franklin Roosevelt's presidency, relinquishing an active role in the judiciary only at the age of 90. He was then, by many years, the federal judge with the longest service on the bench, and at this writing still is living in Dallas.

The proposal for a new church, which by this time had been discussed for approximately 10 years, was again revived by the vestry on December 6, 1921, and a building committee composed of Mr. Davidson, B. C. McElroy, W. L. Barry, T. L. Whaley, Lee Hawley and Edmund Key reported a month later that a new church was "especially desirable."

Planning continued throughout the remainder of Mr. Jamison's rectorship, but it was only after the Rev. Charles S. Monroe had become rector in 1925 that the small frame church was moved east on a lot purchased from W. C. Pierce, Jr., to make way for construction of the new church. Frank Moos, a Marshall contractor, was awarded a $40,000 contract to build the Gothic brick structure which the congregation still occupies.

The new church was dedicated at services held July 25, 1926, by the Rt. Rev. Clinton S. Quin, who confirmed a class of 13 candidates during the visit. Newspaper accounts of the day's events reported that "The edifice erected on the site of the modest frame structure built in 1875 (sic) is an architectural gem . . . possessed of all the

charm inherent in good architectural proportions" — an altogether fitting and proper tribute to J. W. Northrup, Jr., of Houston, who drew the plans for the modestly elegant building.

In the following year, the old frame church was demolished, and Mr. Northrup was commissioned to draw plans for a parish house in the same architectural style. Mr. Moos again was the successful bidder, completing the structure at a cost of $27,000 within six months. Now used as a part of the facilities of Trinity Day School following construction of a new parish house on the quarter-block north of the church, it was dedicated to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Fry, the devoted churchpeople and longtime communicants to whose efforts the church owed so much in its earlier years.

Construction of the church and parish house came during the rectorship of the Rev. S. Moylan Bird, who followed Mr. Jamison in 1926 and continued to serve the parish until he was called to St. Peter's, Brenham, three years later.

Mr. Byrd was succeeded on March 1, 1930, by the clergyman who was to shepherd the Trinity flock longer than any other in its history and was to preside over celebrations marking the church's centenary during the 10 days following Christmas, 1950. The Rev. Henry F. Selcer, a native of Cincinnati, was to serve the parish during the last fifth of its first century and to continue as its rector for another five years before his retirement.

Highlight of the church's centennial observance was an elaborate midnight communion service on Christmas Eve, for which the choir prepared special music and to which community leaders and former communicants received special invitations. At the request of the vestry, Max S. Lale wrote a history of the church's first 100 years entitled "As It Was in the Beginning." Each communicant family received a paperback copy of the monograph as one of the features of the observance.[67]

The debt on the church and parish house was retired 13 years after Mr. Selcer's arrival, and the venerable John Brownrigg, parish treasurer for many years, was able to report in February 1943, with an almost audible sigh of relief, that ". . . the release has been recorded." Title to the property thus having been cleared, Trinity Church was consecrated by Bishop Quin on the Third Sunday in Lent, March 28, 1943. It is recorded that "In one of the faith's most impressive rites, the congregation made its vows and offered up its prayers of thanksgiving in solemn ritual."[68]

In the years since the retirement of Mr. Selcer, whose devotion to his responsibilities as pastor of the Trinity flock will be remembered as long as there is a Trinity congregation, the church has continued to grow as an expression of God's love and promise in the manner that Mrs. Henderson and Louis Wigfall and Henry Sansom and so many others had hoped for it ". . . in the beginning."

Many have joined their labors in the 123 years since that first Christmas. Other rectors have offered their prayers and their inspiration, including the Rev. Donald Raisch, the Rev. Edward Haffner, the Rev. Roger Rishel and the current rector, the Rev. William S. Douglas, and new parishioners have taken up Christ's challenge in Marshall.

Among the achievements of recent years have been the establishment of a day school now serving a student body of 180 through seven grades and the erection of All Saints' Hall, a spacious parish house in the same Gothic style of the church and older parish house, now providing classrooms for the school.

Communicant strength was 508 at the end of 1972, a number which surely would have seemed unlikely to the 22 who met to organize Trinity parish, and perhaps even more unlikely to the 17 who so sturdily kept the faith in 1870.

The faith of the early saints has been fulfilled.[69]

NOTES

[1]Max S. Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," *A History of Trinity Episcopal Church, Marshall, from 1850 to 1950* (Marshall, Texas), 1950, 3.

[2]Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," 3.

[3]Lawrence L. Brown, "The Episcopal Church in Texas, 1838-74," *The Church Historical Society* (Austin, 1963), 39.

[4]Brown, "The Episcopal Church in Texas, 1838-74," 40. These were Christ Church, Matagorda, organized in 1839; Christ Church, Houston, 1839; Trinity Church, Galveston, 1841; St. John's Church, Brazoria County, 1847; Christ Church, San Augustine, 1848; and Christ Church, Nacogdoches, 1848.

[5]Brown, "The Episcopal Church in Texas, 1838-74," 43. These were Trinity, San Antonio; St. Paul's, Washington; St. Peter's, Brenham; and St. Paul's Fireman's Hill, Washington County.

[6]Brown, "The Episcopal Church in Texas, 1838-74," 43. Others were Clarksville, Red River County; Huntsville, Walker County, with Fireman's Hill, Polk County; Austin; Columbus, with La Grange and Bastrop; Victoria with Port Lavaca; and Brownsville.

[7]Brown, "The Episcopal Church in Texas, 1838-74," 81.

[8]Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," 3.

[9]Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," 3. See numerous references throughout.

[10]Brown, "The Episcopal Church in Texas, 1838-74," 45.

[11]George L. Crocket, *Two Centuries in East Texas* (Dallas, 1932), 290. " . . . both parishes — San Augustine and Marshall — stand as monuments to her zeal."

[12]Crocket, *Two Centuries in East Texas*, 238.

[13]Crocket, *Two Centuries in East Texas,* 238.

[14]Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," 5.

[15]Brown, "The Episcopal Church in Texas, 1838-74," 44, 45.

[16]Brown, "The Episcopal Church in Texas, 1838-74," 45.

[17]Brown, "The Episcopal Church in Texas, 1838-74," 47.

[18]Weldon Hart, *1859 . . . and the Bishop Came to Austin* (Austin, 1959), 11. This attractive and delightful pamphlet history of St. David's, Austin, was prepared in observance of the parish's centenary and as a momento to delegates attending the 110th council of the Diocese of Texas.

[19]Brown, "The Episcopal Church in Texas, 1838-74," 65. Trinity Church, Austin, was reported in 1857 as "a vacant parish," and a year later a petition was received by the 1858 council requesting the admission of a new parish in Austin under the name of St. Mark's. "After proper inquiry the Committee on New Parishes satisfied themselves that Trinity Parish was in fact extinct; they therefore recommended the admission of St. Mark's, which the convention granted." (216). The town of Washington had fallen into a decline after 1865, and, though the Rt. Rev. Alexander Gregg made annual

visits to St. Paul's, there is no evidence that other services were conducted between these visits. In April of 1870 the old church building, the beloved 'red cedar church', was moved across the Brazos River to Navasota, where it could be put to more frequent use. Thereafter St. Paul's, Washington, disappears from the record, its members, if any remained, presumably attended services occasionally at Navasota." (122). The community of Fireman's Hill, Polk County, changed its name to Cold Springs prior to 1859, and its church had ceased to exist prior to 1863. "In this same period an effort was made to clear the list of extinct congregations . . . St. Paul's was dropped in 1863." (122). St. Luke's at Chappell Hill had ceased to exist prior to 1860, and in the effort to clear the list of extinct congregations, "St. Luke's . . . was removed in 1860."

[20]Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," 5.

[21]Brown, "The Episcopal Church in Texas, 1838-74," 79.

[22]Brown, "The Episcopal Church in Texas, 1838-74," 79.

[23]Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," 6.

[24]Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," 7.

[25]*The Texas Republican* (Marshall), Oct. 27, 1859; February 16, 1861; etc.

[26]Marcus J. Wright, *Texas in the war, 1861-1865*, edited by Harold B. Simpson (Hillsboro, 1965), 79.

[27]Victor M. Rose, *Ross' Texas Brigade* (Louisville, 1881), 16. Rose, who in his "Salutatory" described himself as "an actor in most of the events portrayed," recalled "ascending Red River in the month of May, 1861, fresh from his studies at Centenary College, and anxious to reach his native State and join a company before the war was over . . . On board the same steamboat — the "Texas" — were Elkana Greer and Captain Harris, both just from Montgomery, Alabama, the seat of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, with their commissions."

[28]A veteran of San Jacinto and the Mexican War, and an Indian fighter of note, Lane subsequently became a brigadier general and suffered a serious wound in the series of battles in the vicinity of Mansfield, Louisiana, in 1864.

[29]Wright, *Texas in the War, 1861-1865*, 79.

[30]Brown, "The Episcopal Church in Texas, 1838-74," 242.

[31]Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," 10.

[32]Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," 12.

[33]Crocket, *Two Centuries in East Texas*, 115.

[34]Crocket, *Two Centuries in East Texas*, 115.

[35]Records in the office of the Adjutant General, Washington, from which all the foregoing service information was obtained, show that Randal's death occurred on April 30, 1864. Simpson (*Texas in the War, 1861-1865*) agrees. J. P. Blessington, *Walker's Texas Division* (New York, 1875), wrote that "On the morning of May 1st, we heard the melancholy news of the death of General Scurry; he died during the night. His remains were escorted by the entire devision to the town of Tulip, distant about eight miles . . . On our return to camp after the burial of General Scurry, we learned

that the gallant General Randall (sic) had breathed his last, having expired an hour after the burial of his comrade-in-arms/May 1/; he was buried the following day, with military honors." Crocket, *Two Centuries in East Texas,* noted that "By a strange coincidence, General William R. Scurry, another old citizen of San Augustine, was killed in the same battle." General Randal is buried in Marshall Cemetery. Despite Blessington's statement, which it must be noted was written many years later, Simpson records that "His body was returned to Marshall, Texas, for burial." Both Blessington and Simpson may be correct. It is entirely possible that the body was given burial on or near the battlefield, to be exhumed later, for there is a story, handed down orally by older residents of Marshall, that the body was brought to Marshall in a cask of whiskey. On General Randal's death, former Texas Governor Edward Clark of Marshall was assigned to the command of the second brigade of Walker's Division. His grandson, O. H. Clark, now deceased, retired as chairman of the First National Bank of Marshall. Mrs. Betty Anderson Clark, his widow, currently is a member of the vestry of Trinity Church and in 1973 funded a Texas historical marker for Trinity Church.

[36]Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," 14.

[37]Brown, "The Episcopal Church in Texas, 1838-74," 243.

[38]Brown, "The Episcopal Church in Texas, 1838-74," 243.

[39]Brown, "The Episcopal Church in Texas, 1838-74," 243.

[40]Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," 14.

[41]Harold B. Simpson, *The Marshall Guards* (Marshall, Texas, 1967), 6.

[42]Simpson, *The Marshall Guards,* 12.

[43]For a more extended treatment of Company E, 1st Texas Infantry, and the distinguished war service of Colonel Bass, see Wright, *Texas in the War, 1861-1865,* and Simpson, *The Marshall Guards.*

[44]A clipping from *The Morning Star* (Marshall) of *The Marshall Morning News* in the James McCowan Scrapbook, Harrison County Historical Museum.

[45]July 30, 1868. Colonel Bass continued as president of Marshall University until 1879, when he was succeeded by W. L. Bringhurst, Sam Houston's son-in-law.

[46]"A Tribute to General Bass," *The Dallas News,* Dallas, Texas. A clipping is contained in the James McCowan Scrapbook.

[47]James McCowan Scrapbook.

[48]Brown, "The Episcopal Church in Texas," 244.

[49]Brown, "The Episcopal Church in Texas," 244.

[50]These circumstances had been duplicated earlier when the church at San Augustine, to which Mrs. Henderson had contributed so generously and for which she had headed the subscription campaign, also fell into ruin after only 10 years because of a "dishonest contractor, that bane of so many building enterprises." Crocket, *Two Centuries in East Texas*, 292.

[51]Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," 15.

[52]Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," 15.

[53]Brown, "The Episcopal Church in Texas, 1838-74," 244.

[54]Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," 15.

[55]Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," 16.

[56]Brown, "The Episcopal Church in Texas, 1838-74," 244.

[57]Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," 16. A stained glass window in the north transept of Trinity Church memoralizes this saintly clergyman.

[58]Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning,", 16

[59]Brown, "The Episcopal Church in Texas, 1838-74," 245.

[60]Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," 16, 17.

[61]Wilson Gregg, *Alexander Gregg, First Bishop of Texas,* (Sewanee, Tennessee, 1912), 127-131.

[62]*The Texas Republican* (Marshall), May 18, 1961; Oct. 17, 1862; and *The Harrison County Flag* (Marshall), Nov. 12, 1868; etc.

[63]Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," 18.

[64]Between the departure of the Rev. Mr. Hall and the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Kramer, Trinity Church was served by a succession of rectors, with frequent and sometimes extended periods intervening between resident clergymen. The Rev. Mr. Hall remained only five months, and the pulpit was vacant for approximately 12 months. The Rev. H. A. Skinner took charge just before Christmas in 1883, but he, too, remained only briefly. He was followed in 1884 by the Rev. J. H. Jenkins. Others, in order, were the Rev. Rupert S. Stuart, the Rev. John Sloan and the Rev. T. W. Jones, who served five years and saw Trinity through the 19th Century. The Rev. Mr. Jones was followed, in 1901, by the Rev. H. E. Bowers. The next prior to the Rev. Mr. Kramer was the Rev. S. G. Porter, whose ministry appears "not to have been a happy one."

[65]Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," 27.

[66]Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," 32.

[67]One hundred copies of this work were bound in hard covers and numbered for the collectors' market. Individual copies were ordered by a number of church and university libraries, and others are in the hands of private owners. Single copies are listed from time to time in the catalogs of Texas book dealers.

[68]Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," 42.

[69]The summarized history of Trinity Church since the end of World War II which appears above came under the author's own observation as a communicant of Trinity Church and as a vestryman for a number of years, including service as clerk of the vestry. This paper is based on an application for an official Texas historical marker for which Mrs. O. H. Clark provided the funding. It seems particularly appropriate that as Miss Betty Anderson she was a member of the class confirmed by Bishop Quin during services dedicating the present church building, July 25, 1926.

A DECADE OF PUBLICATIONS, 1963-1973

by
Gloria Frye and Barbara Edwards

East Texas, a region rich in Texas history, has found its way into the literature of a diversified people over an extensive period of time. A comprehensive bibliography derived from all the literature on East Texas would be impossible to attempt in a journal format. Therefore, taking into consideration the amount of space available, the topic area has been narrowed considerably in regard to date of publication. However, a loss of quantity does not necessarily mean a loss of quality. The following selective bibliography represents the years 1963 through 1972. The publications reveal the history, development, and culture of that region of Texas east of the Trinity River, taking in part of Louisiana, and extending as far north as the Red River and as far south as the Gulf of Mexico.

There are three exceptions to the above mentioned inclusive dates. Two reprints are included because of the scarcity of the original material; these are Haltom's county histories which are now known in only two or three exant copies. A republication (Johnson's *Smith County History*) is included because it differs from the original 1900 edition due to the addition of an index and a biographical sketch of the author.

Certain pamphlets are included because of the rarity or quality of their subject matter. For example, Frank Tolbert's *The Story of Lyne Taliaferro Barret Who Drilled Texas' First Oil Well* relates the life of a historically significant figure and supplies information on the economy of East Texas in a detailed manner not found in other sources.

The bibliography covers a rather wide range of subject material, including information on the following: stories of feuds and gunfights, descriptions and histories of ghost towns, county histories, histories of steamboating and railroading, Indian and Negro histories, biographies of famous East Texans, and information and stories on the Big Thicket. All of the material, regardless of its specific nature, relates the life and times of a vast region of Texas.

Abernethy, Francis E. (ed.). *Tales From the Big Thicket*. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1966. A collection of seventeen essays which portray an untamed area of East Texas and the people who lived there. The book contains background material on the area as well as a survey of geological conditions.

Anthony, Helen B. *Lisbon West of the Trinity*. Dallas: SMU Press, 1971. This book traces the history of a Dallas County town from its establishment in 1845 until its annexation to Dallas in 1929. It includes histories of various pioneer families.

Bowers, Eugene, and Evelyn Oppenheimer. *Red River Dust*. Waco: Word Books, Publishers, 1968. True stories of the Red River Valley, "a jumping-off place into the wilderness south and west", and the people who pioneered a new land and a new way of life.

Bowman, Bob. *This Was East Texas, An Anthology of Ghost Towns*. Diboll, Texas: The Angelina Free Press, Inc., 1966. This publication consists of over twenty illustrated, historical sketches of such communities as Ewing, Larissa, Mount Sterling, and New Birmingham.

Clark, Anne (Mrs. Edward) (Compiler). *Historic Homes of San Augustine*. Austin: Joint publication of The San Augustine Historical Society and The Encino Press, 1972. Historical sketches, illustrated with photographs give insight into the growth and development of San Augustine from 1717 to the 1890s.

Gloria Frye is director of Special Collections, Stephen F. Austin State University Library. Barbara Edwards served as an assistant in the Special Collections.

Combs, Joseph F. *Gunsmoke in the Redlands.* San Antonio: The Naylor Company, 1968. An account of what has been called a "reign of terror" in several East Texas counties. This book relates the story of the Wall-Border feuds which began in the 1880's and lasted for ten years.

Combs, Joseph F. *Legends of the Pineys.* San Antonio: The Naylor Company, 1965. This collection of stories told for generations in the forests of East Texas includes the legend of the "Lady in Blue", the legend of Bone Hill, the tale of floating lights at Spindletop, and many others.

Connor, Seymour V. (ed.). *Dear America. Some Letters of Orange Cicero and Mary (Aiken) Connor.* Austin: Jenkins Publishing Company, 1971. Forty letters, dating from the 1850's to the Reconstruction period, relate the opinions of a man fighting in the Civil War and his wife who was left at home in Cass County. The letters are documented in such a way as to be valuable to any East Texas historian.

Cravens, John N. *A History of Three Ghost Towns of East Texas Near the Cherokee and Angelina County Line.* Abilene: Abilene Printing and Stationery Company, 1970. A documented account of Shook's Bluff, Cheeseland, and Kilraven, with photographs of some of the first settlers in those communities.

Davidson, Judge T. Whitfield. *Stealing Stick.* Marshall, Texas: Port Caddo Press, 1969. This folklore of pioneer East Texas presents a "description of the society of the times", including customs, living quarters, humorous events, education, and law enforcement. Stealing stick refers to a common practice in the custom of log rolling.

Douglas, Lucia Rutherford (Compiler and ed.). *Douglas's Texas Battery, CSA.* Waco: Texian Press, 1966. This compilation of material relates the history of the only Texas artillery unit (composed of men from Dallas and Tyler) to serve east of the Mississippi River during the Civil War. The book contains a biography, diary, and letters of James P. Douglas as well as illustrations and rosters.

Emery, Emma Wilson. *Aunt Puss & Others. Old Days in the Piney Woods.* Austin: The Encino Press, 1969. "An autobiographical account of the author's life in Hardin and Tyler Counties and her association with Aunt Puss (Mrs. Lum Hooks) and others."

Emmons, Martha. *Deep Like the Rivers: Stories of My Negro Friends.* Austin: The Encino Press, 1969. A collection of folklore, including songs, gathered from Negroes in Nacogdoches and other parts of East Texas.

Folsom-Dickerson, W. E. S. *The White Path.* San Antonio: The Naylor Company, 1965. A study of the Alabama-Koasati Indians, including their history, religion, language and social organization.

Gunter, Dr. A. Y. "Pete". *The Big Thicket: A Challenge for Conservation.* Austin, Texas and Riverside, Connecticut: Jenkins Publishing Company — The Chatham Press, Inc., 1971. This illustrated book describes the history and rich diversity of the region and calls for immediate action on the part of conservationists and politicians alike before nothing is left to conserve. The book has an appendix which contains a list of representative trees, shurbs, wildflowers, grasses, vines, birds, reptiles, and mammals.

Haltom, R. W. *History and Description of Angelina County, Texas.* Austin: The Pemberton Press, 1969. This is a reprint from the 1888 edition. The book was written as "a truthful record of facts . . ." The back of the book includes illustrations of many advertisements for merchants of that period.

Haltom, Richard W. *The History of Nacogdoches County, Texas.* Austin: Jenkins Publishing Company, 1972. Haltom's book relates the history of Nacogdoches' first settlement, the Fredonia Rebellion, the Battle of Nacogdoches, and the Linn Flat Raid. The book also gives a detailed description of Nacogdoches County.

Hayes, Robert M. *It Really Happened in East Texas.* Fort Worth: Branch-Smith, Inc., 1971. This book consists of a "compilation of [the author's] articles as they appeared through the years in The Dallas News." The articles reviewed events depicting the life and times of the region and its people.

Henley, Dempsie. *The Big Thicket Story.* Waco: Texian Press, 1967. This book, "the story of the efforts to save the Big Thicket from destruction", is illustrated with pictures, correspondence, and newspaper clippings. It contains a list of the members of the Big Thicket Association and "selected articles for the amusement and interest of the reader."

Hodge, Floy Crandall. *A History of Fannin County Featuring Pioneer Families.* Hereford, Texas: Pioneer Publishers, 1966. This is an illustrated social and economic history with records which list soldiers, sheriffs, district clerks, judges, and business houses of the city of Bonham in 1860. The book includes genealogical information on various families.

House, Aline. *Big Thicket: Its Heritage.* San Antonio: The Naylor Company, 1967. Discussions of the early settlement of Hardin County highlight this book. Among the topics mentioned are the Civil War, the lumber and oil industries, and hunting activities. The book also includes a brief résumé of the beginning efforts to preserve the Big Thicket.

Hunt, Robert L., Sr. *Recollection of Farm Life.* San Antonio: The Naylor Company, 1965. This is an account of Northeast Texas farm life during the turn of the century. It includes information on education, religion, land, roads, and families.

Huston, Cleburne. *Towering Texan. A Biography of Thomas J. Rusk.* Waco: Texian Press, 1971. This is the story of an East Texan who devoted himself to the cause of Texas from the War of Independence through the years of early statehood.

Jacksonville, the Story of a Dynamic Community: 1872-1972. Jacksonville, Texas: Jacksonville Centennial Corp., 1972. A "Centennial Historical Book", this illustrated publication covers the life, culture, economy, and history of an East Texas community.

Jaynes, Nita Mac, and Willard G. Jaynes (Compilers). *History of Cass County, Texas.* Cass County: Nita Mac and Willard Jaynes for the Cass County Historical Society, 1972. This detailed history provides information on the early heritage, the courthouses, the communities, the schools, the newspapers, the people, and the economy of the county.

Johnson, Sid S. *Some Biographies of Old Settlers, Historical, Personal, and Reminscent.* Tyler, Texas: Smith County Historical Society, 1965. Johnson's book contains information on Smith County from 1846 to 1900.

Key, Hobart, and Max S. Lale. *Of Money . . . And Men.* Marshall, Texas: The Port Caddo Press, 1965. This book presents "an illustrated collection of representative early Texas bank checks from the old files of Garrett and Key, private bankers, 1877-1884, and a history of The First National Bank, Marshall, Texas."

Kubiak, Daniel James. *Monument to a Black Man.* San Antonio: The Naylor Company, 1972. This is the biography of William Goyens, a Negro who played a significant part in Texas history. Goyens earned the friendship of Sam Houston, acted as interpreter for the Mexican government during land claim negotiations, and contributed to the development of a struggling Nacogdoches.

Landrum, Graham, and Allan Smith. *Grayson County. An Illustrated History of Grayson County, Texas.* 2nd ed. Fort Worth: Historical Publishers, 1967. Landrum and Smith have provided historians with an illustrated account of Grayson County's history that includes an index of the pioneers, 1836-1869.

Lasswell, Mary (Smith). *John Henry Kirby, Prince of the Pines.* Austin: The Encino Press, 1967. This is the biography of an East Texas lumberman who is often called the Father of Industrial Texas.

Long, Walter Ewing. *Stephen F. Austin's Legacies.* Austin, Texas: Steck-Vaughn Company, 1970. This book relates the life of Stephen F. Austin and details the legacy he left to Texas.

Loyd, Doyal T., *A History of Upshur County, Texas,* ed. Sarah Greene. Gilmer, Texas: The Gilmer Mirror, 1966. This illustrated, indexed volume tells the story of the county prior to its organization and up to recent years. The book covers such things as education, church life, the Civil War days, and communities throughout the county.

McDonald, Archie P. *By Early Candlelight: The Story of Old Milam.* Fort Worth: Masonic Home Press, 1967. This is the story of Masonry in Nacogdoches, Texas from 1837 to 1967. The story is told through the study of a Lodge "that was founded in the wilderness and labored for over ninety years to build a suitable Temple."

McDonald, Archie P. (ed.). *"Hurrah for Texas" – The Diary of Adolphus Sterne, 1838-1851.* Waco: The Texian Press, 1969. This diary of a man who played an important part in the early period of Texas history relates much of the life and times of Nacogdoches and other parts of East Texas. Sterne was a merchant, a land agent, a postmaster, and a State Congressman.

MaKay, Mrs. Arch, and Mrs. H. A. Spellings (Compilers). *A History of Jefferson: 1836-1936.* Marion County, Texas, 1964. This story of an East Texas town that was established in 1836 depicts its growth and development into a manufacturing district on the banks of Big Cypress Bayou.

McLeod, Claude A. *The Big Thicket of East Texas, Its History, Location, and Description.* Huntsville, Texas: Sam Houston Press, 1967. McLeod's work is a brief twenty-four page ecological report which supplies information on the soils, topography development, forest type, and recent changes in the Big Thicket region. The report also includes a list of plants found in the area and a glossary of words and terms used.

Maxwell, Robert S. *Whistle in the Piney Woods: Paul Bremond and the Houston, East and West Texas Railway.* Houston: Texas Gulf Coast Historical Association, 1963. As a history of railroading in the Big Thicket region of Texas from its beginning in 1875, this book also relates various facets of East Texas life along the railway.

Moore, Jack. *Angelina – Little Angel of the Tejas.* Jacksonville, Texas: Progress Publishing Co., 1967. This is a collection of twelve stories dealing with the early history of Cherokee County and the surrounding area. It includes stories of places, expeditions, missions, Indians, battles, and people.

Moore, Jack. *The Great Jacksonville Circus Fight and Other Cherokee County Stories.* Jacksonville, Texas: Kiely Printing Company, 1971. this is the story of a gun fight in 1873 between the members of Robinson's Circus and a group of local men. Also included in the book are brief histories of Rusk and Cherokee Counties.

Moore, Jack. *The Killough Massacre.* Jacksonville, Texas: Kiely Printing Company, 1966. Moore relates the story of the "biggest single Indian depredation of East Texas", which in 1838 left eighteen victims killed. The tragedy took place northwest of Jacksonville in Cherokee County.

Parker, Lois Williams (Compiler). *Big Thicket Bibliography.* Saratoga, Texas: Big Thicket Museum, 1970. An annotated list of books, parts of books, pamphlets, periodicals, theses, manuscripts, motion pictures, and government documents covering various aspects of the four core counties that comprise the Big Thicket (Hardin, Polk, Tyler, and Liberty) from 1819 to 1970.

Parmer, William Tellis. *Freemasonry in Shelby County, Texas: 1846-1900.* Nacogdoches, Texas: J. B. Sanders, 1965. This history was taken from Masonic records in Shelby County. It includes a brief account of Freemasonry in the United States as well.

Rothe, Aline. *Kalita's People*. Waco: Texian Press, 1963. This is an illustrated history of the Alabama-Coushatta Indians of East Texas. It covers their origin, legends, superstitions, and ancient customs. The book also includes a copy of the by-laws and corporate charter of the tribe.

Russell, Traylor. *The Diamond Bessie Murder and the Rothschild Trials*. Waco: Texian Press, 1971. This story of the tragic death of a young woman and the four years of court trials which followed reveals much of the life and times of Jefferson, Texas.

Russell, Traylor. *History of Titus County*. 2 volumes. Waco: W. M. Morrison, 1965, 1967. Even though this two volume history emphasizes families in the county prior to 1870 it does relate events and "other items that were thought to be of interest." Volume 2 includes an index and a bibliography.

St. Clair, Gladys Annelle. *A History of Hopkins County, Texas*. Waco: Texian Press, 1965. This is an illustrated history of the county from its beginning. The book includes an index and a bibliography.

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TEXAS GETS OUT OF THE MUD

by Ruth Ann Overbeck

From the days of the Republic until well into the twentieth century, Texans made sporadic and unsuccessful attempts to create a viable public highway system. As early as 1840, Colonel William G. Cooke, under orders from President Mirabeau B. Lamar, partially cleared a route from Austin to the Red River to link some of Texas' widely scattered military posts to civilization.[1] In 1849, an English visitor observed that Texas roads were universally primitive. Settlers wanted better roads so badly, he wrote, they occasionally worked in gangs and bore the expenses of improvement themselves. The state had cut some roads which differed from ones cut by settlers only in that the state roads were cut by compass. They were therefore less circuitous. The traveler also stated that the only roadbeds worthy of the name were more suitable than those in the eastern part of the state.[2] Subsequent efforts in the nineteenth century ended much as these — in frustration and minimal results of short duration.

During the last quarter of the century, most Texans got caught up in the drama of railroad expansion at the expense of highway development. Many newspapers devoted a full page daily to railroad news and competition between towns hoping to become major stops on rail lines was fierce. In an 1898 anniversary edition of the Houston *Daily Post*, more than 100 south and southwest Texas mayors contributed articles about the merits of their towns. Approximately two-thirds wrote about existing or hoped-for connections with a railroad while only nine mentioned the condition of their streets or roads. Of these, a mere five commented about roads on a county-wide basis. Even then, one of the main goals of the road systems was to facilitate transportation of products to and from the railroad depot.[3]

Primary source of road improvements in the state throughout the 1800's was the overseer-free road work system. As this method dependee on each able-bodied man's donation of his time and effort to road projects in his home county or district without regard to adjacent districts, it fell far short of success. In a number of areas overseers used prisoners from local jails as substitute laborers for citizens who simply would not or could not cooperate.[4]

Some Texans, however, joined an organized campaign for road improvement before the twentieth century. In 1895, a Good Roads Convention met in Houston, Texas. An offshoot of the national Good Roads movement, the meeting had representatives from seven counties: Cooke, Dallas, Fayette, Galveston, Harris, Milam, and Nolan. The McCullough County delegate could not attend, but wrote a letter of support. A special agent of the Department of Agriculture's fledgling Office of Road Inquiry attended and reported on state-supported highway improvements in such states as Massachusetts, New Jersey, and California. Some of the convention's resolutions were a request for a state road board or commission, establishment of prisoner-operated supply camps at rock quarries, and approval by a state geologist and engineer of all projects on which state funds would be spent. The group also appointed a committee to present its resolutions to the governor.[5]

Two older and more powerful organizations began to swing their weight behind the issue when the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Post Office Department involved themselves on a nation-wide scale with quality control of roads. Established in the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture in 1893, the Office of Road

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Inquiry's function was to gather all pertinent data on cost, materials, and longevity of rural roads throughout the country. The Office soon began disseminating this information by mail and through personal appearances by its special agents at good roads conventions and other meetings.[6]

As the chief means of long-distance communication at the turn of the century, the Post Office Department wielded enormous influence. After Rural Free Delivery began as an experiment in West Virginia in 1896, the department stipulated that no route would be considered in any area not served by adequate roads. Instructions to special agents assigned to investigate proposed routes stated that roads should be either graveled or macadamized before being declared adequate. Other considerations were availability of a rough map of the countryside and a statement on the size and nature of the population to be served.[7] Prospective route recipients received a letter from their local postmaster which admonished them that the condition of the roads was their responsibility and would reflect their appreciation of the new service.[8]

Until mid-1899, Texas had no RFD routes. Although two postmasters forwarded their patrons' petitions to the Post Office Department in 1898, none were sent through the accepted channels of Texas' Representatives to Congress. On August 1, 1899, two communities simultaneously received the first Rural Free Delivery in the State: La Grange in Fayette County and Fate in Rockwall County. Brazoria, Collin, Hill, Lavaca, and Johnson Counties each had one RFD route by the end of June, 1900, and seven additional routes were operational in Texas by the end of the year.[9]

Another omen for good roads arrived in Texas before the turn of the century, this time in the form of a $5,000 horseless carriage. Financier E.H.R. Green, chairman of the Republican state executive committee and son of millionairess Hetty Green, purchased the automobile at the St. Louis Fair. Green had both the car and its driver-mechanic delivered to him at his home in Terrell in 1899. On the car's first long distance trip — slightly more than 30 miles to Dallas — the driver could not drive at top speed because of road surfaces of dirt and sand. When a farm wagon crowded the car off the narrow road into a gulley, the descent was so rough the water tank sprang a leak. Including an hour for repairs the trip took five hours and ten minutes.[10]

With the exception of an occasional state legislator commenting on Texas road conditions, politicians paid scant attention to them prior to 1902. Representative James L. Slayden of San Antonio addressed a letter favoring positive action on the roads issue to his fellow legislators in January, 1899, but Governor Joseph D. Sayers neglected the subject completely in both his inaugural address and his message to the legislature that month.[11]

The press had been advocating road improvement for years, primarily for routes significant to local trade and settlement.[12] By the turn of the century, some editors began drawing on out-of-state road policies for examples which Texas would do well to emulate. Cited as the ideal solution, for instance, was New York's law of state and local cost sharing. Prominent in many articles were statistics on tax distributions for road improvement, cost per mile of various road surfacing material and so on.[13] News about the roads issue generally waned to almost nothing in the summer and fall, but rose dramatically with the onset of bad winter and spring weather. Big city as well as small town papers provided statewide coverage of road conditions. When bridges collapsed in the Marble Falls area after heavy spring rains, the news appeared in city papers as far away as Houston.[14]

Not all news was bad, however. In the annual Post Office Department report for 1901, the department praised developments in Texas. As a direct result of RFD expansion during the year, over 100 fords had been bridged, ten streams previously impassable

part of each year had substantial new stone bridges, numerous old roads were repaired and there had been " . . . at least three new lines of roads specially constructed to facilitate the (RFD) service."[15]

At Texas' state political conventions in 1902, Democrats and Republicans alike demanded "good roads" planks in the party platforms. Both spoke of road "systems" and the Republicans urged the use of state convict labor on the roads.[16] The Democrats won an easy victory in November. Every member of the new legislature was a Democrat as was the governor. In his message to the Legislature in January, 1903, Governor S.W.T. Lanham outlined advantages to be gained by statewide road improvement. His main emphases were on benefits to the rural populace and stimulation to trade. He made no direct mention of gains city dwellers might expect.[17]

While Texans waited for the Legislature to act, newspapers throughout the state proclaimed that the Democrats could hardly sidestep the issue. The Granbury *Tribune* went so far as to suggest just how roads should be constructed. The Gainesville *Messenger* urged all delegates to attend the upcoming good roads conference and others reminded their readers of the Post Office's right to cancel mail service on bad roads. By the end of February, the weather had made many roads impossible to use. Like many other Texas communities, Brownwood was isolated from the rest of the world and out of coal. Area farmers had difficulty moving even empty wagons, much less pulling them when loaded.[18] Still, legislative action was creeping, at best.

In March, the Senate Committee on Roads and Bridges appointed a sub-committee to consider a House bill which would permit use of short-term state convicts on public roads. The Dallas *Morning News* editorialized that the outlook was rather bleak as only 13 days remained of the legislative session.[19] The *News* was correct. The bill got nowhere, partly because of opposition from the chairman of the State Penitentiary Board who feared a loss of revenue if prisoners were funneled into road projects. The chairman felt such action would interfere with a long-standing source of income for the penitentiaries which came from contracting out convicts to area farmers.[20]

While the Legislature tried unsuccessfully to reach agreement on the subject, a meeting convened in Dallas to form the Texas Good Roads Association once more. Approximately 200 delegates from throughout the State attended. They represented communities in 15 counties and elected as president State Senator O. P. Bowser of Dallas who was noted for his work on behalf of road legislation. Attendees came from such diverse communities as Bangs, Brownwood, Fort Worth, Melissa, and Slidell.

One attraction of the meeting was the address by the secretary of the National Good Roads Association. He explained the state aid plan in which the state, county, and local jurisdictions shared expenses of construction with the state guaranteeing the indebtedness of the county when necessary. In addition to advocating use of competent civil engineers to design and supervise highway programs, the secretary outlined soil analysis and surface recommendation services available through the national organization. Judge Robert B. Green of San Antonio spoke in support of taxation by the state. He pointed out that the cost of wear and tear on horses, vehicles, and equipment over the previous four year period would have paid the taxes of every farmer in Bexar County. When he proclaimed the system of overseers and free road work a mere farce, the audience applauded enthusiastically.[21]

The regular session of the 28th Texas Legislature failed to pass any general road laws, but its first called session submitted to the voters a constitutional amendment permitting local voting of bonds for road construction. In November, 1903, the amendment passed with a few thousand votes to spare.[22]

Texas was not alone in its road crisis. Since many other states were in the throes of the same difficulty, some Congressmen decided to take action. More than 15 bills pertaining to roads and road improvement in one guise or another were introduced in the second session of the 58th Congress. One senator felt strongly that some of the Federal Treasury's surplus of $260,000,000 should be spent on public roads. Citing European public road networks all the way back to the ancient Romans, he declared a complete road system a national necessity. The U. S. needed better roads for mail service, military purposes in time of war, and to aid interstate commerce.[23] As 1904 began, newspapers such as the Fort Worth *Record* gave full coverage to congressional hearings on roads and road building. Although no road bill passed that session of Congress, Congressional awareness of the issue rose to new high.[24]

Texas' Republican State Convention again urged legislation to insure good roads in its 1904 platform, while the Democrats ignored the question. The parties reversed their positions at the 1906 state conventions, but the Democratic plank lacked much of the force of earlier statements.[25] By 1909, Texans realized the 1903 law had not been adequate so the 31st legislature passed a law permitting creation of defined road districts by the commissioners' courts of the counties. This allowed regions in favor of road work to go ahead with construction in spite of anti-road blocs in other parts of the county.[26] Even this measure was not enough to suit the Republicans and Prohibitionists of the State. In their 1910 platforms, each party advocated an intercounty system of permanent, durable roads.[27]

Local efforts by private citizens continued. Seizing the opportunity provided by the 1909 legislation, the Stamford Commercial Club and the Jones County Commissioners' Court co-sponsored a well attended good roads meeting in Anson in March, 1910. The attendees' recommendations included a need for different commissioners' precincts to call bond elections and that the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Public Roads be asked to build an object lesson road in the county. The County Commissioners' Court was requested to provide money and materials for the road, in addition to lending teams, tools, and such labor as necessary.[28]

The following year, *The Texas Almanac* first mentioned the subject of automobiles in its publication and estimated that the state contained approximately 30,000 cars and trucks. Discussing the importance of the "machines" in Texas and noting that they were still luxury items, the *Almanac* reported their use as hacks, truck and delivery wagons, mail carriers, and vehicles for traveling salesmen. Cars were proving particularly valuable to cover long distances on the plains which were not serviced by railroads. Of the 22 counties which had more than 100 automobile registrations each, seven were in heavily populated East Texas and six in the center of the state. The nine West Texas counties in this category accounted for more than 2,700.[29]

In 1912, for the first time in the same year, three political parties in the state came out in favor of good roads. The Prohibition Party generalized on the subject and the Democratic platform recommended creating the position of public highway engineer to cooperate with county officers responsible for public roads. Republicans took a major step forward by favoring ". . . a law that shall authorize the Governor to appoint a highway commission, whose duty it shall be to supervise the construction of all permanent roads and bridges . . ."[30]

Texas contained approximately 140,000 miles of public highways by 1912, according to *The Texas Almanac*. Of these 35,000 miles were graded roads and no more than 6,300 miles were improved enough to have cost $400 or more per mile. This last category included roads surfaced with mud, shell, gravel, macadam, crushed rock, or sand clay. Counties with 100 or more miles of roads in this class were Bexar, Bosque, Burleson,

Comal, Dallas, Ellis, Galveston, Gillespie, Guadalupe, Harris, Harrison, Tarrant, and Wise. The article also noted Good Roads Association plans for several continuous highways, one traversing North Texas along the general route of present day Interstate 67 and another which would start in both Grayson and Cooke Counties, then converge downstate to go to Houston.[31]

As wonderful as these plans were to contemplate, most Texans simply wanted immediate results to get rid of bad roads such as those with: "... spring bursting bridges at the foot of each hill ... when a person ran on to one of these in a Model T Ford, if he were not careful, he would hit a hole ... and out would go a front spring. Not only was a spring broken, but also the speed gained coming down the hill was lost ..."[32]

With the encouragement offered by the 1912 party platforms, the 33rd legislature worked to establish the office of state highway engineer. A heavily amended bill went to Governor O. B. Colquitt in 1913. He vetoed it after the Attorney-General declared the bill's provisions to have the Commissioner of Agriculture and professors of civil engineering at the University of Texas and Texas A & M College serve on the highway commission were unconstitutional. Other criticisms Colquitt had were the inclusion of a uniform automobile tax of $3.00 per vehicle, the payment of such taxes into a state highway commission fund to be established instead of the position of highway engineer, as asked by the Democratic party's platform.[33]

By 1914, Progressive, Republican, and Democratic platforms all advocated establishment of a state highway system,[34] but the legislature could not agree on a bill. This left Texas one of the seven states in the nation with no form of state engineer or highway office even though in 1914 Texans had voted $24,959,837 for local road construction and maintenance bonds. Texas ranked fourth in the U. S. in expenditures despite the fact that the only direct automobile revenue was the fifty cents per automobile license fee paid to the county of registration. Local taxation to retire road bonds provided the balance of the funds for highways.[35]

The Good Roads Association still was trying earnestly to get positive statewide legislation. In 1915, the organization called in experts from the Department of Agriculture's Office of Public Roads, Texas A & M, and the Bureau of Municipal Research to speak to the joint meeting of the County Judges and Commissioners' Association and the Texas Good Roads Association. Mrs. March Culmore of Houston addressed the meeting on the role of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs in behalf of good roads.[36]

Texans were on the verge of receiving the highways they wanted and Congress provided the means in 1916. Besides Texas' two votes in the Senate the state had eighteen votes in the House[37] when the 64th Congress began debate on a bill which would revolutionize highways all over the nation. No Texas Congressman was a member of the Committee on Roads, but Representative Eugene Black from Clarksville took a significant part in the debate on the federal aid to roads bill. Arguing that good roads legislation would not be a class action favoring farmers over city dwellers, Clark also disputed the contention of his colleague, James L. Slayden of San Antonio, that if Congress appropriated the money "no community will ever thereafter be willing to do anything for itself."[38] When the vote came before the House, Texans voted for the bill by a large majority; thirteen yeas to two noes, with three abstentions. The bill carried, then passed the Senate on a voice vote.[39]

The act required a state to have a highway department or agency to supervise expenditure of its share of the $75,000,000 federal aid money before the state could receive its allotment. This forced Texas to create an acceptable agency. House Bill No. 2 of the 35th legislature passed the House with 96 yeas, 23 nays. The Senate

approved it by a vote of 22 to two. When Governor James E. Ferguson signed the bill on April 4, 1917,[40] Texas became the last state in the Union to get its highway house in order.[41]

House Bill No. 2 established a highway department with a three member commission and a state highway engineer. It outlined the officers' qualifications, duties, and pay as well as the relationship betwen them and the county commissioners' courts. Also initiated were policies permitting state aid to counties and use of state convict labor on state highways. All motor vehicles were to be registered and licensed with fees from this provision to be applied to the highway fund. The legislature felt it necessary that the last phrase of the bill declare "an emergency" so that after all the years of dallying Texas could implement the act without further delay.[42]

A momumental task awaited the first commissioners and engineer. Trying to collect information from the counties about roads and bridges already in existence was a discouraging task in itself. When the commissioners published their first biennial report in 1919, 90 counties had not complied with the requirement to submit maps showing the approximate location of all public roads within the county. The Highway Department was most unhappy with the only practical means of inventory connecting roads of adjoining counties, important highways between market and business centers, and main traffic arteries.[43]

The Texas Good Roads Association and Austin Automobile Club took advantage of the Highway Department's failure to issue a road map by publishing the *Texas State Highway Guide or Official Log Book of Texas Roads* in 1918. Previous efforts included log books issued by the Bexar County Highway League in 1914 and the Austin group in 1915. Those books were sold out and out of print by 1918. All editions gave written instructions covering routes from out of state to the nearest border town in Texas as well as directions from town to town within the state. Directions were given by tenths of a mile, using topographical features, railroad crossing, forks in the road, etc. Some instructions merely read "zig zag" after the mileage notation. Heaven help the driver whose tachometer was broken or who turned left instead of right at 10.9 miles into the middle of nowhere. Because of the nature of the instructions, routes had to be given not only from Ft. Worth to Wichita Falls, but from Wichita Falls to Ft. Worth. Even though the little volume cost only $1.00, it was invaluable to the traveler.[44]

One problem which the new department did not have to face was working out terms for state prisoners to be hired by the various counties. Despite all the party platforms and newspaper articles advocating the use of convict labor, the first two years after such became law, not one county applied to the department to implement the provision. Many of the counties, however, were still using county prisoners on county road work.[45]

Attempted bribery was an unreported problem. Some suspicion had been cast on the first commissioners who served under impeached Governor Ferguson, so commission members appointed in 1917 by his successor William P. Hobby agreed to a policy which they hoped would make bribery attempts a thing of the past. Formerly, county commissioners had been allowed to get jobs in their districts regardless of bids by competitors. The new commission decided that awards of contracts were to be on a fair low bidder basis and that county commissioners could not get contracts to do "through highways" unless they had proven ability and equipment on hand for the job.

The only commissioner who lived in Austin was approached one Sunday by an old friend from out-of-town who happened to be a county judge. After a pleasant talk,

the judge asked the commissioner to recommend the county crew for the contract scheduled to be awarded the next morning. The commissioner had intended to do just that if the county was low bidder as the county in question had a reputation of doing honest, competent work and already had the necessary equipment. Then the judge handed him a package saying it was a little token of remembrance from the boys back home. The commissioner had always been fond of fine leather and was pleased to see a beautiful leather wallet with gold leaf work on it. Enjoying the feel of the leather, he noticed the purse felt stiff as though the cardboard had not been removed. Opening it, he found ten new $1,000 bills. The commissioner threw the purse and its contents at the judge and ordered him out of his home, telling him never to try again to bid on any job while the commissioner was in office. The commissioner thought the word must have been passed around for that was the only bribery attempt made on him.[46]

Commissioners had to travel constantly. They spent a great deal of time attending meetings, not only in Texas, but in Washington as well. When they were home someone was always trying to see them. The most bothersome thing was that everyone wanted roads and the commissioners knew although the people really needed them, there simply was not money enough to go around.[47]

The Highway Department's second biennial report, issued in 1921, reported a new problem. The U. S. Army's Motor Transport Corps recently had made a trip across Texas and many of the existing steel and conrete bridges along their route were too weak to carry the heavy army trucks. These bridges had to be reinforced or rebuilt on the spur of the moment in order for the trucks to continue. Immediately, the Highway Department began systematically testing bridges throughout the state.[48]

One difficulty, however, was partially solved by this time. The counties finally had finished filing their maps with the department in time for compilation and inclusion of the first highway map of the state in the second report.[49]

As the Federal Aid to Roads Act provided for its appropriation to be spent between 1916 and 1921, a new bill was necessary in 1921. Congress changed several features of the original act in an effort to strengthen the nation's highway program. Location of federally aided roads demanded more attention as the desired interstate highways were not taking shape. States were spending all their money on internal improvements without considering routes to join those of adjacent states at the state boundary lines.

Under the new law, the Secretary of Agriculture had to approve state action and could deny federal funds if a state failed to comply with its provisions. Texas did not have the necessary three-sevenths of its highway system designated as primary or interstate highways. Texas also was out of step with the act in that the state had to provide some funds for construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of federal aid highways within the state, with all funds under direct control of the state highway department. Until this time Texas, as provided by state law, had granted aid to the counties, which, with federal aid, the counties used to construct highways in their respective districts. To give non-conforming states a chance to enact the needed changes, the Secretary of Agriculture had the option of continuing to approve projects for these states until 1924 if they complied with the law's other provisions.[50]

Groups interested in furthering Texas' infant highway system immediately began organizing their campaign for new legislation. They held meetings all over the state and got cooperation from the press. One of the most concerned lobbyists, the Texas Highway Department, began a flood of articles which contained quotations from prominent Texans as well as statistics showing what would be lost if a new law was not passed by November, 1924. The *Texas Highway Bulletin* served as a primary outlet

for departmental press releases which pointed out that Texas would be totally impractical not to pass appropriate legislation.[51]

In 1923, the 38th Texas Legislature passed highly favorable highway laws. One of the complaints about the 1917 law was the two-year tenure for the commissioners. As a result, commissioners would just get to know their jobs when they would be retired either by a new governor or by the expiration of their term. In the 1923 bill, the term of office for members of the commission was six years with one member to be appointed every two years.[52]

Another boon to the Highway Department was the increase in license fees for motor vehicles. This helped provide state funds to match federal aid and also for state maintenance of roads in those counties which could not or would not maintain federally aided roads. As an additional measure to increase revenue for the department, the legislature levied an occupation tax of one cent per gallon on wholesale gasoline dealers. Three-fourths of the revenue from this tax went to the highway fund for state highway construction and maintenance and the remaining one-fourth went to the public free school fund.[53]

The legislature also passed a proposed state constitutional amendment which would permit a state system of highways under direct responsibility and control by the state for its construction, operation, and maintenance.[54] The campaign for the passage of the amendment was in high gear as election time grew near. Suddenly, the Attorney-General put a stop to the whole thing. The people mailing the amendment to newspapers throughout the state had overlooked a clause in the Constitution. The Attorney-General pointed out that a proposed amendment had to be published in one newspaper in each county once a week for four consecutive weeks, beginning at least three months before the election, and the amendment had not been mailed in time.[55]

A law suit saved the day. Limestone County, road district No. 15 of Limestone County, and six residents of the district sued the Limestone County tax collector in an attempt to prevent him from turning over the tax on motor vehicles to the state highway department. The court ruled that the state alone held title to the roads in the county, saying: "The exercise of this right by a political subdivision of the state, or local officers is founded upon statutory authority therefor. The Legislature may exercise possession of public roads and control over them, by and through such agencies as it may designate . . .[56]"

With this sanction for legislation instead of a constitutional amendment, the 39th Texas legislature passed an act which gave the highway department control of the highways in the state system. It took all control of state highways from the commissioners' courts of the counties and stipulated that the highway department's road work would be financed by legislative appropriations from the state highway fund.[57]

This bill contained no provision for the use of state prison labor on the roads. After the first biennial report, the highway department made no further mention of the use of prisoners clause set forth in Texas' 1917 highway bill. Reasons given by some county commissioners for the abandonment of the county convict plan gives insight into the difficulties of such programs during the early years of the highway department. The commissioners found the prisoners too unskilled to run the special road machinery and incarcerated for lengths of time which made long-range training impractical. Further, they felt the convicts did not have the interest of the job or the county at heart.[58] Men unwilling to use laborers from their own local jails could not be expected to be too interested in the complicated procedures necessary to obtain state prisoners for the job.

As the scope of the highway commission enlarged, attention had to be given to an ever increasing number of areas. For example, the commission's sixth biennial report expressed concern over toll bridges. Although no toll bridges were in the state highway system within the borders of Texas, there were numerous toll bridges spanning the rivers along the borders. A corollary of the bridge problem was that of the three toll ferries in operation inside the state. The highway department called for the elimination of the ferries by the end of 1929, but set no date for the removal of the bridges as the commission had not yet determined the correct procedure for such action. The commissioners reported that citizens would see immediate results if the department could get the toll rates reduced. An alternative was the longer process of purchasing or building free bridges. The report asked for cooperation from the adjacent states to which the bridges crossed.[59]

A new era for the highway department began in 1927 when Governor Dan Moody appointed Houston businessman Ross S. Sterling, Cone Johnson of Tyler, and W. E. Ely of Abilene, as the new commissioners. Former Governor Ma Ferguson's appointees had been ousted, so the department got an entirely new commission.

Money was the main problem the commissioners, headed by Ross Sterling, faced. Legislative appropriations for the department previously had been made on an annual basis, but the new commission felt strongly that both long-range budgeting and long-range planning would strengthen the highway system. Sterling, particularly, was active making speeches, writing articles, and generally trying to make Texas aware of the needs of the department. The commission proposed a statewide bond issue of $300,000,000 to be retired in 30 years from proceeds of the gasoline tax. The money raised would be spent at the average annual rate of $30,000,000 for ten years. Sterling pointed out that this was not unreasonable in view of the savings on wear and tear of private automobiles, by not having to maintain roads in basically poor condition, and defended the gasoline tax as the fairest tax ever devised by man.[60]

The governor and legislature received an extensive outline of the bond plan in January, 1929. It contained farsighted recommendations to establish a state highway patrol and provide compensation insurance for state highway employees. Further, it took a stand which if followed would not still be an issue almost half a century later. The commission ". . . reaffirm(ed) the position . . . against the encroachment of advertising signs and that in the interest of safety and scenic beauty we urge the State . . . to bar all advertising signs from the highway and vicinity thereof."[61]

The Senate passed a joint resolution proposing an amendment to Article 3 of the Constitution to allow revenue for the highway department to be secured through the issuance of bonds. The House voted down the bill. Winning arguments were that property, such as hotels, owned by non-residents would benefit from the end results of taxation, but would not pay any taxes. In addition, the highway department allegedly already had at its disposal an aggregate amounting to approximately $50,000,000 annually. This sum, of course, included all money available at the county level for county roads as well as state and federal funds for the highway system. Nonetheless, the opponents of the bill felt that was "all the money three men can judiciously spend in twelve month's time . . ."[62]

When Ross Sterling resigned from the highway commission in 1930 to campaign successfully as the Democratic nominee for governor, Ely became chairman of the commission, D. K. Martin got the vacant spot, and the very able Gibb Gilchrist continued as highway engineer. With a strong commission, a well-qualified engineer and an ardent highway supporter as governor, the Texas Highway Department at last was on its way toward being one of the most respected in the nation.

NOTES

[1]William G. Cooke to Honl. B. T. Archer, Nov. 14, 1840. Filed in Army Papers, Texas State Archives, Austin, Texas.

[2]Edward Smith, *Account of a Journey through North-Eastern Texas, undertaken in 1849, for the purposes of Emigration. Embodied in a Report: to which are appended Letters and Verbal Communications, by Eminent Individuals, Lists of Temperature; of Prices of Land, Produce, and Article of Merchandize; and of Cost of Carriage and Labour; in Several Parts of the Western and Southern States; And the recently adopted Constitution of Texas, with Maps from the Last Authentic Survey.* (London, 1849), 14.

[3]*Houston Daily Post,* April 3, 1898, 29.

[4]Frank M. Stewart, "Highway Administration in Texas, A Study of Administrative Methods and Financial Policies," *The University of Texas Bulletin* (Austin, 1934). See also B(ernice?) McDaniel, "Highway Administration in Grayson County Texas" (unpublished master's thesis, University of Texas, 1929), for a thorough study of local road problems.

[5]*Dallas Morning News,* February 24, 1895, *Galveston Daily News,* February 2, 18, 1895, and February 20, 1895.

[6]60th Cong., 1st sess., 1908, Cong. Record, XLII, Part 5, 4208.

[7]U. S., Post Office Department, *Annual Reports of the Post Office Department for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1899* (Washington, D. C., 1899), 203.

[8]*Annual Report of the Post Office Department, 1899,* 204.

[9]U. S. Post Office Department, *Annual Reports of the Post Office Department for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1900* (Washington, D. C., 1900). 135.

[10]*Dallas Morning News,* October 6, 1899. "First Automobile in Texas," *Frontier Times,* 7 (February, 1930), 225.

[11]*Houston Daily Post,* January 18, 1899, January 24, 1899.

[12]*Denison Daily News,* April 24, April 25, May 23, and August 5, 1875, 3; *Galveston Daily News,* February 1, 1895, 2.

[13]*Houston Daily Post,* January 26, 1899, 4, February 17, 1899, 5, April 14, 1900, *Galveston Daily News,* February 2, 1895, 3.

[14]*Houston Daily Post,* April 14, 1900; see also *Dallas Morning News, Houston Daily Post, Austin Statesman,* 1895-1905.

[15]U. S. Post Office Department, *Annual Reports of the Post Office Department for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1901* (Washington, D. C., 1901), 125.

[16]Ernest W. Winkler, "Platforms of Political Parties in Texas," *Bulletin of the University of Texas,* 53 (Austin, 1916), 448, 457.

[17]*Dallas Morning News, January 22, 1903.*

[18]*Dallas Morning News,* January 2, 12, 13, 29, February 24, 1903, March 5, 17, 1903.

[19]*Dallas Morning News,* March 18, 1903.

[20]*Dallas Morning News,* March 18, 1890.

[21]*Dallas Morning News,* March 18, 1903.

[22]House Bill No. 8, 28th Texas Legislature, 1st Called Sess., 9-10 (1903).

[23]58th Cong., 2nd sess., 1904, Cong. Record, XXXIII, part 1, 746-752.

[24]*Fort Worth Record,* January 1 - February 2, 1904.

[25]Winkler, "Platforms of Political Parties," 476-495.

[26]Senate Bill No. 87, 31st Texas Legislature, reg. sess., 271-274 (1909).

[27]Winkler, "Platforms of Political Parties," 531, 541.

[28]"Good Road Work in West Texas," *The Texas Magazine,* II, 1 (May, 1910), 63.

[29]*1911 Texas Almanac and State Industrial Guide* (cover missing), 127.

[30]Winkler, "Platforms of Political Parties," 569, 575, 583.

[31]*1912 Texas Almanac* (n.p., n. d.), 151-152.

[32]Thomas E. Stutzenburg, "The History of Highway 75 in Texas" (unpublished master's thesis, University of Texas, 1954), 76-77.

[33]Texas, Attorney General's Office, *Biennial Report of Attorney General 1912-1914* (Austin, 1915), 907-910.

[34]Winkler, "Platforms of Political Parties," 600, 604, 611.

[35]*Report of the Joint Committee on Federal Aid in the Construction of Post Roads,* H. Doc. 1510, 63d Cong., 3d sess., 1915, 167, 190-192.

[36]*Dallas Morning News,* March 4, 1915, 3.

[37]Sixty-fourth Cong., 1st sess., 1916, Cong. Record, LIII, part 2, 1536-1537.

[38]Sixty-fourth Cong., 1st sess., 1916, Cong. Record, LIII, part 2, 1388, 1387-1389; part 1, 241.

[39]Sixty-fourth Cong., 1st sess., 1916, Cong. Record, LIII, part 8, 7571.

[40]House Bill No. 2, 35th Texas Legislature, reg. sess., 416-427 (1917).

[41]Texas, State Highway Commission, *First Biennial Report of the Texas Highway Commission* (Austin, 1919), 15.

[42]House Bill No. 2, 35th Leg., reg. sess. 416-417.

[43]*First Biennial Report of the Texas Highway Commission,* 14, 48.

[44]*Official Log Book for Texas* (San Antonio, 1914); *Texas State Highway Guide (Official Log Book of Texas Roads)* (Austin, 1918).

[45]*First Biennial Report of the Texas Highway Commission,* 15.

[46]C. N. Avery to Ruth Ann Overbeck, June 22, 1961. In personal possession.

[47]C. N. Avery to Ruth Ann Overbeck, June 22, 1961.

[48]Texas, State Highway Commission, *2nd Biennial Report Dec. 1, 1918 to Dec. 1, 1920* (Austin, 1921), 47.

[49]*2nd Biennial Report,* 30.

[50]Stewart, "Highway Administration in Texas," 37-40.

[51]"Texas Leads in Road Works," *Texas Highway Bulletin,* 2, no. 9, (November, 1922), 5.

[52]House Bill No. 361, 38th Texas Legislature, reg. sess., 155-162 (1923).

[53]House Bill No. 361, 38th Texas Legislature, reg. sess., 155-162 (1923).

[54]House Bill No. 361, 38th Texas Legislature, reg. sess., 155-161 (1923).

[55]Texas, Attorney General's Office, *Biennial Report of Attorney General Texas 1922-1924* (Austin, 1925), 168-186.

[56]*Texas Decisions Reported in the Southwestern Reporter Annotated,* No. 268 (St. Paul, 1925), 915.

[57]Senate Bill No. 74, 39th Texas Legislature, reg. sess., 456-459 (1925).

[58]McDaniel, "Highway Administration in Grayson County," 123.

[59]Texas, State Highway Commission, *Sixth Biennial Report of the State Highway Commission for the Period September 1, 1926 to August 31, 1928* (San Antonio, 1929), 50.

[60]Ross S. Sterling, *Good Roads for Texas The Problem: How to Finance the Cost of Completing a State System of Highways in Time for this Generation to Reap the Benefits. And the Solution: A Statewide Bond Issue, Based upon the Gasoline Tax, for Refund of Money Expended by Counties on State Highways for Their Use in Lateral Road Improvement* (Houston, 1928).

[61]*Recommendations of the State Highway Commission and the State Highway Engineer to the Governor and Legislature* (n. p., n. d.), 9.

[62]41st Texas Legis., reg. sess., 1929, House Journal, 1558.

DOCUMENTS CONCERNING LEMUEL DALE EVANS' PLAN TO KEEP TEXAS IN THE UNION IN 1861.

by Thomas Schoonover

Several years ago Frank H. Smyrl in his excellent article, "Unionism in Texas, 1856-61," pointed out the scarcity of information about the life and career of that very important and active mid-nineteenth century Texas political figure, Lemuel Dale Evans.[1]

The following five documents, from the William H. Seward Papers and the National Archives, will hopefully contribute toward a better understanding of Evans' role after secession and of his intense unionism. These letters reveal a plan for undermining the secessionist forces in Texas in order to regain that state, or at least the Mexican-Texas border area, for the Union. It is also possible that besides the unionist factor in the Evans plans, Secretary of State William H. Seward intended to use Evans' strength in Texas to extend the blockade of the Confederacy across the land and river area of the Rio Grande valley, thus almost totally isolating Texas and the Confederacy from the rest of the world.

Lemuel D. Evans to William H. Seward, National Hotel [Washington?], 18 April 1861.[2]

Dear Sir:

The revolutionary convention of Texas consummated the act of dissolution, by abolishing all State and Federal Authority—

The Legislature, the Lieut. Governor and other State and County officers abdicated their respective officers by the act of swearing allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the Confederate States.

There remains now no legitimate authority except the Governor — the Secretary of State — the Federal Judges, and perhaps a few State and County officers —

The citizens of the United States of Texas do now propose to re-organize their State Government, either under the general Law which prescribes the first Monday in August for the election of Members of Congress and of a Governor, Lieut. Governor and Members of the Legislature; and the first Monday in November for the assembling of Legislature —

On order the Authority vested in the Governor to order special elections and to convene the Legislature in special session [?], and if need be, under the law of self [preservation?] by the spontaneous action of the people [.] The plan of a peaceful election and organization must not be abandoned—

The crisis is upon us — Texas is now occupied by Confederate Troops — and I do not believe that the people can either hold an election or assemble their Legislature without the aid of the Federal Government —

I do therefore submit that the President place in the hands of Governor Houston the sum of thirty thousand dollars — to secure an election and reorganisation of the State Government —

2 — The President call out one thousand volunteers in Texas — and have placed in hand of some agent, a sufficient sum to that end —

3 — Concentrate at Fort [Lawson?] and at Fort [Washington?] — and other [?] forts in the Indian Territory [say] ten thousand volunteers —

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4. Prepare & have ready to the call of Texas a force sufficient to blockade the Ports of Galveston — Matagorda Bay and [Aransas?] — and if need be to seize and fortify points commanding these harbors —

Very Respectfully

William H. Seward to Lemuel D. Evans, Washington, 13 August 1861[3]

You have been appointed a special agent to watch and report upon the interests of the United States on the boarders between Texas and Mexico. Your familiarity with them and especially with the region of country referred to render unnecessary any more specific instructions. To make yourself useful, great caution will be necessary in your intercourse with persons in that quarter. You will also be careful not to send any written communication to this Department except through the most trustworthy channel.

Your compensation will be at a rate of ten dollars a day from the time of your departure from this city. You will also be allowed your necessary travelling expenses, of which you will keep an account, which must be supported by vouchers when they can be obtained. It is to be understood, however, that the expense attending your abode in any one place for a longer period than one week is not to be considered a travelling expense.

The sum of five hundred dollars is now advanced to you on account of your expenses.

John C. Frémont to William H. Seward, Head Quarters, Western Department [St. Louis?], 4 September 1861[4] (Personal)

My dear Sir,

Yours of the 19th was handed to me by the Hon. Mr. Evans, who was here with me at the same time with Judge Watts, of New Mexico. Agreeably to your desire I conferred fully with them and made such arrangements for cooperation and communication as is just now possible. They are undoubtedly both able to render efficient service and both seem to understand well the necessities of their respective States. Judge Watts I retained here for one day, without however retarding in any way his arrival in New Mexico. Judge Evans is so well known that it would be scarcely possible for him to reach Texas through the Mississippi Country. I endeavored to find a way for him through New Mexico, but his journey that way would be very laborious and almost equally unsafe. I therefore advised him to go by way of Tampico, whence he would have a good road of only five hundred miles and have an opportunity to ascertain what supplies and war munitions are being carried by the route to the Confederates.

In this Judge Evans agreed with me and accordingly left yesterday for Washington. All accounts from the South shew great activity and their recent movement indicate that the Confederates are now giving great attention to the Mississippi valley. At this moment I have just received a despatch from Cairo to the effect that gun boats clad with iron & better than ours have left Memphis and are making their way towards Cairo and that Cairo needs more guns. Their recent operation shew that better officers have recently been sent to the Memphis District. I would be glad to benefit sometimes by your leisure moments, if you can find any for a few lines, and am meantime yours truly,

Lemuel D. Evans to William H. Seward, Washington, 7 September 1861[5]

Sir

In execution of the trust confided to me, I proceeded to St. Louis, handed to General Fremont your letter, and explained to him the object of my mission.

On the first of September, General Fremont formed and submitted to me a plan for the military occupation of Texas by the last of November or first of December next; and stated to me that he would ask for an increase of forces sufficient to insure success. He also expressed a decided opinion in favour of an expedition by sea to co-operate with the land forces.

The presence of the enemy in South Missouri and New Mexico induced Genl Fremont to advise my return to Washington, and submit that I be sent to Tampico in a Government Vesel. He thought the objects to be obtained of sufficient importance to justify this course. If however this does not accord with the interests of the Government — I will return to Missouri and wait the withdrawal or expulsion of the enemy from that State, so that I can get to Arkansas, where I feel well assured that I can find facilities of getting to Texas by one of several routes known to him; or take such other course as you may direct

Most Respectfully

Your obt. servt.

Lemuel D. Evans to William H. Seward, Washington, 3 March 1862[6]

Sir

General Scott, to whom you refered me in your verbal response to my letter of the 7th on September last, stated that it was, for certain reasons, inexpedient, at that time, to place a military force on the coast of Texas; and advised me to return to the Military Department of the West, and act there as circumstances might justify.

Upon my arrival in Missouri, I found it impracticable, from the events there transpiring, to put myself in communication with the Commander of that Department, until Gen. Hunter assumed the temporary command, and returned from Springfield to St. Louis; when I learned from him that no advance could be made during the winter months, for the protection of Texas.

Learning that Gen. Halleck, who was assigned to the command of that Department, would soon arrive in St. Louis, I remained to ascertain his views, which I also found to be similar to those which had been expressed by Genl. Hunter.

I then proceeded to Cincinnatti, and passed over to the Military Post at Covington Kentucky, then in command of an officer recently from the Military Department of Texas, to satisfy myself in regard to the best way of communicating with that State. The result of that interview decided me to return to Washington, and renew my solicitations, for a force, to be sent by Sea, as none could go by land during the winter months.

In my interview with you, on returning to this City, I stated verbally the substance of the present note; when you refered me for all future military operations towards Texas, to Genl. McClellan, to whom you kindly gave me a note.

I need not detail the result of the interviews with Genl. McClellan

Being now satisfied that I can no longer render adequate service, under the Special Commission from the Department of State, dated 13th August 1861 and by your leave granted me Saturday last, I do hereby return to you the same.

I also beg to enclose a Statement of my account with the Department of State.

I have the Honor to be

Your Obt. Servt.

NOTES

[1]Frank H. Smyrl, "Unionism in Texas, 1856-1861," *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, LXVIII (Oct., 1964), 181-182. Additional biographical information about Evans can be found in John H. Reagan, *Memoirs with Special Reference to Secession and the Civil War* (Austin 1968), 62-65; Jewitte Harbert Davenport, *The History of the Supreme Court of the State of Texas* (Austin, 1917), 95-97; James D. Lynch, *The Bench and Bar of Texas* (St. Louis, 1885), 110-113; Walter Prescott Webb (editor), *The Handbook of Texas* (2 vols.; Austin, 1952), I, 576; *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1961* (Washington, 1961), 869; and Marvin D. Evans (compiler), *Evans History: Family Records, Personal Sketches* (Fort Worth, 1952), 26 for Lemuel D. Evans, but this book includes information about the history of the Evans family. The best book on this middle period, containing considerable information on Evans and Texas unionism, is Ernest Wallace, *Texas in Turmoil: The Saga of Texas, 1849-1875* (Austin, 1965), 31, 36, 39, 43, 132-138, 201. For additional information about Unionism in Texas, see Claude Elliott, "Union Sentiment in Texas, 1861-1865," *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, L (April, 1947), 449-477; Floyd F. Ewing, "Origins of Unionist Sentiment on the West Texas Frontier," *West Texas Historical Association Year Book*, XXXII (Oct., 1956), 21-29; and Floyd F. Ewing, *West Texas Historical Association Year Book*, XXXIII (Oct., 1957), 58-70. Ocie Speer, *Texas Jurists, 1836-1936* (n.p., 1936), 67 has a photography of Evans in the last years of his life.

[2]Lemuel Dale Evans to William H. Seward, [Washington?], April 18, 1861, William Henry Seward Papers, Rush Rhees Library, The University of Rochester. Permission to publish the four letters from the Seward Papers has been graciously and willingly granted by Robert L. Volz, Head, Department of Rare Books, Manuscripts and Archives, The University of Rochester Library. Brackets are used in these letters to indicate a word which is illegible completely or in part. Spelling, punctuation and capitalization have been preserved as in the original with a few very minor exceptions made for sake of clarity.

[3]William H. Seward to Lemuel D. Evans, Wash., August 13, 1861, in Special Agents, Volume 21, Record Group 59, The National Archives.

[4]John Charles Frémont to William H. Seward [St. Louis?], September 4, 1861, Seward Papers.

[5]Lemuel D. Evans to William H. Seward, Wash., September 7, 1861, Seward Papers.

[6]Lemuel D. Evans to William H. Seward, Wash., March 3, 1861, Seward Papers.

THE FIRST ADMINISTRATION OF MAYOR LEWIS CUTRER OF HOUSTON, 1958-1960

by Leah Brooke Tucker

More than a decade has passed since Lewis Cutrer, a transplanted Mississippi lawyer, was elected mayor of Houston in 1957. The city, then with a population of about 800,000 people, was one of the fastest growing cities in the nation, and this challenged Cutrer with a number of new or unsolved problems.[1]

It was Lewis Cutrer's earliest associations in the city's legal circles that led to his interest in politics. After about two years of practicing law in two different firms, he became an assistant city attorney when Walter E. Monteith was mayor of Houston from 1929 until 1933.[2]

Monteith was the political rival of Mayor Oscar Holcombe, the perennial mayor of Houston for a period of eleven non-consecutive terms. It was natural for Cutrer to join with the political friends of Monteith in opposition to the Holcombe camp, for, after all, it was Monteith who had appointed him as an assistant city attorney. Later, when Holcombe defeated Monteith for a term beginning in 1934, Cutrer left his job as assistant city attorney and joined with the ousted Monteith to organize a new law firm.[3] They practiced together until Monteith was elected justice of the First Court of Civil Appeals in 1939, and then Cutrer formed his own firm.[4]

Apparently Cutrer was a sympathizer and supporter of the "outs" during the Holcombe administrations and became an open opponent of Holcombe. For no sooner had Holcombe been defeated and a new man taken over the mayor's duties, than Cutrer won political appointment to a new and better job at City Hall. He was city attorney from 1941 until 1947, having first been appointed by Mayor C. A. (Neal) Pickett and reappointed by Mayor Otis Massey. In 1947, Cutrer was out again because Holcombe came back to the mayor's desk. Obviously, Cutrer was a perennial out during the Holcombe administrations. Cutrer supported Mayor Roy Hofheinz in his election campaigns in 1952 and 1954.[5] When a scandal ripped Holcombe's administration late in 1957, Cutrer decided this was the year to try his luck as a candidate for mayor of Houston.

The very nature of the campaign cast Cutrer more or less in the role of a "reform mayor." The Holcombe administration presented a tarnished image. One of the eight councilmen had been accused of making a $100,000 profit in the purchase of some bonds issued by a water district.[6] Cutrer seized on this as he campaigned against Mayor Holcombe in 1957. Both Cutrer and Mayor Holcombe fought out their first campaign along personal lines. No evidence of partisan politics could be found. There were no Republican or Democratic primaries, only a city election and then the run-off between Holcombe and Cutrer. Cutrer came in first in the general election.

In the 1957 mayor's race, Cutrer was supported by former Mayor Hofheinz and many liberals. In fact, when Cutrer appeared as a candidate for mayor in 1957, most Houstonians believed that the liberal forces were "pushing another Hofheinz."[7] This was natural to believe since Cutrer's previous government activities branded him as an opponent of Holcombe and therefore a liberal.[8] Cutrer was allied with the liberal faction by virtue of his alignment with Mayor Walter E. Monteith's administration,

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when he served as assistant city attorney. Cutrer had also served as city attorney for liberal oriented Mayor Neal Pickett in 1941 and 1942, and as city attorney during the city manager period from 1943 to 1946.[9] During 1955 and 1956, Cutrer had served as general attorney for the liberal-controlled Houston Independent School District, and later he served as Mayor Roy Hofheinz's personal attorney.[10]

Many of Cutrer's opponents hoped that his associations with Hofheinz would help defeat him. It was precisely because Cutrer *appeared* to be a liberal, that the conservatives tried to secure a candidate to oppose him.[11] It was for this reason that the conservatives asked Oscar Holcombe to run again. Holcombe agreed to run, and decided to make crystal clear his stance by calling himself a "conservative" in the campaign.[12] As an index to Holcombe's support, it was noted that all three Houston newspapers and almost all of the business leaders of Houston favored Holcombe.[13]

The Holcombe-Cutrer campaign was probably as near to a conservative-liberal battle as is possible in Houston City campaigns.[14] However, the Democratic leaders of the city did not actively participate in that they did not officially endorse candidates, and did not use party funds to back city candidates. The Democrats, on a personal level, did, however, support individual candidates.[15] The conservative-liberal aspect of the 1957 campaign actually took its label more from the former associations of candidates than from specifically stated proposals and platforms.[16]

Public reaction to racism appears to have played an important part in the election. In the first election Cutrer received nearly 10,000 more votes than Holcombe.[17] Yet the other two candidates polled enough votes to keep Cutrer from winning a majority. Cutrer had strong support from the Negro voters, and allegedly Holcombe tried to use Cutrer's considerable Negro support to defeat Cutrer in the run-off election.[18] However, when voting time came, Cutrer succeeded in carrying every black precinct in Houston by a surprising combined margin of 22 to 1. In addition, Cutrer carried a majority in each of the "labor boxes." Lewis Cutrer apparently caught the imagination of the voters because the December 3 vote showed 67,600 to Holcombe's 39,156.[19]

On January 2, 1958, Lewis W. Cutrer was sworn into office as mayor of a city of 800,000 people and covering 349 square miles.[20] The burgeoning city of Houston presented the new mayor with many problems.

One of Cutrer's first acts in office was to call together the City Council to discuss adoption of a two-year public improvement program to be supported by $35 million in bonds. He asked the voters to approve this program during his first month in office, and on January 24, 1958, the bond issue was overwhelmingly passed.[21] With his public improvement program financed and underway, Mayor Cutrer set about other tasks, mainly those of solving the water problem, buying a second airport site, building a new charity hospital, and studying the needs of the inadequate bus system.

Cutrer felt that the major accomplishment during his first two-year term was bringing together the various warring factions and getting them to accept a plan to solve Houston's industrial water problems.

In 1958, Houston was one of the nation's major cities without an adequate industrial water supply. This had become a nation-wide problem as industrialization increased. Houston's growing industrial complex along the Ship Channel was demanding large quantities of water which the underground supply could not satisfy.[22] Under Holcombe's administration, engineers recommended that the Trinity River be the source of needed water and that a reservoir, Lake Livingston, be constructed at a place seven miles southwest of the city of Livingston.[23]

The Trinity River Authority was empowered by the state of Texas to develop the Trinity. Therefore, the city of Houston could not build the reservoir without the

permission and co-operation of the TRA. The TRA was a Dallas oriented agency and was charged with being generally disinterested in helping Houston solve its water problem, although it had co-operated fully with Dallas and Fort Worth in developing water sources for those cities.[24]

In late August of 1958, Ben Carpenter, president of the Trinity River Authority, lead a delegation of TRA representatives to Austin for the purpose of a joint hearing with city of Houston officials before the State Board of Water Engineers. The problem to be discussed was whether Houston, which lies outside the Trinity Watershed, or the TRA, was to build two projects on the lower reaches of the Trinity. These two projects were to be a dam and a reservoir at Livingston and a salt water barrier at Wallisville in Chambers County. Houston, which wanted to build a reservoir capable of yielding 1.2 billion gallons of water daily, applied for a permit to build. However, the TRA had filed earlier for permission to build such a dam.[25] Carpenter at first said that the granting of Houston's request for reservoirs at Wallisville and Livingston would wreck the Master Plan for the development of the Trinity.[26]

In February, 1958, Carpenter made a special proposal to supply Houston with 550 million gallons of water daily from the Trinity. At the time, Mayor Cutrer refused the offer, saying the price was too high.[27]

Officers of the TRA claimed that the Texas Legislature charged the Authority with the sole responsibility for building reservoirs along the Trinity River. Carpenter, president of the TRA, declared that the act which created the TRA placed the responsibility of building the salt water barrier upon the Authority.[28] In a heated verbal battle, Mayor Cutrer accused the Mayor of Dallas and TRA president Carpenter of making statements that were not true and not based upon fact. Cutfer asserted that there was enough water in the Trinity for all the cities and counties in the watershed and for the additional seven counties which asked for permission to use Trinity Water.[29] Mayor Cutrer announced that he was forming a citizen's committee and that he intended to make personal visits to every point in the seven county area in order to present accurately Houston's plan of development.[30]

In January of 1959, the TRA mapped out a careful campaign to scuttle Houston's rival plans on the Trinity. They voted (1) to build a reservoir at Livingston and a salt water barrier at Wallisville as soon as possible, (2) to circulate petitions throughout the watershed counties protesting Houston's application to build, and (3) to employ a lawyer from the Trinity area to work in the watershed area in an effort to counteract what Houstonians were saying about this case.[31]

August 31 was set as the day for the beginning of the combined hearings of Houston's and the Trinity River Authority's application for dams on the lower Trinity River.[32] TRA president Carpenter and Mayor Cutrer met secretly in Austin two weeks prior to the scheduled August 31 hearing in an effort to air their disagreements and to consider once again the others' proposals.[33]

On August 26, 1959, Cutrer announced that the State Board of Water Engineers had postponed until September 15 the proposed hearing on Houston's Trinity water plan. The hearing was postponed in order to give Houston more time to seek a compromise agreement with the TRA.[34]

A permanent agreement between the Trinity River Authority and Houston was finally reached on September 9, 1959. This compromise Trinity River Plan marked the end of a near two-year battle between the city of Houston and the Trinity River Authority.[35] There were three main provisions to the agreement: (1) Houston was to receive approximately 70 percent of the daily yield of 1.2 billion gallons, while the TRA was to receive the other 30 percent; (2) Houston and the TRA were to build,

operate, and maintain the project by sharing the costs on a 70-30 ratio; and (3) reservoirs were to be owned equally by the Trinity River Authority and Houston.[36]

To summarize the role of the mayor in this project, we have seen that in order to bring together the various hostile factions into a workable program to solve Houston's industrial water shortage, Cutrer had organized a campaign which took him up and down the river, speaking to political groups, county officials, state representatives, senators, and the public, urging co-operation in getting the reservoir built. He urged the people in the nine southermost counties to pressure the TRA into relenting and signing a contract with the city of Houston for the construction of the lake. This was an excellent and unusual public relations job, in that Cutrer won the respect and co-operation of the leading citizens in the counties and cities along the Trinity River as well as members of the TRA board itself. The final outcome was, of course, that Cutrer and the TRA hammered out a contract for the construction of the dam.[37]

The signing of the agreement on September 9, 1959 between the city of Houston and the TRA meant that a supply of water estimated to permit expansion up to the year 2010 was in sight.[38] This in itself was enough to encourage large industries in other sections of the nation to come to Houston and to expand plants they already had in the Harris-Chambers county industrial area.

Another of Cutrer's chief accomplishments during his first administration was the purchase of a site for the Houston Inter-continental Airport, eighteen miles north of the city. It had become obvious that the existing airport was inadequate for the future needs of the growing metropolis.

During his first two-year term, Cutrer's administration completed the purchase of a site for the new airport from the Jetero Ranch Company. The Jetero Ranch Company was composed of a group of twenty civic leaders and oilmen who had formed a syndicate for the specific purpose of purchasing the 3,125 acre site[39] which had been earlier blocked up and set aside by their agent, Archer Romero.[40]

In October, 1957, before Cutrer was to take office as mayor of Houston the following January, Holcombe made arrangements for the purchase of the site.[41] On November 6, 1957, the City Council unanimously approved an ordinance authorizing the mayor to execute a contract with the Jetero Ranch Company for the purpose of buying the land.[42] According to the terms of the agreement, the city of Houston was to pay $1,860,938.27 to the Jetero Ranch Company for the 3,125 acres of land over a three year period.[43] The first payment was due on February 1, 1958. The entire purchase was to be completed by February 1, 1960.[44] It was obvious that the actual purchase of the tract would be a decision for the future city administration (Cutrer's) to make, since the principal payment would not be made until the end of the three year period.[45]

The city of Houston defaulted in its first interest payment to the Jetero Ranch Company, due February 1, 1958.[46] According to the terms of the Jetero contract, if Houston defaulted on any payments, the land was to revert automatically to the Jetero Ranch Company. However, Jetero notified Cutrer that they would gladly extend the deadline. Fortunately for the city of Houston, this extension prevented the loss of the option for the second airport site.[47] The city of Houston moved nearer realization of a new jet airport when the City Council, on March 26, 1958, voted to pick up the option on the second airport site.[48]

In April, 1958, Colonel E. A. Hansen, district engineer at Galveston, brought it to the attention of Clinton Owsley that a 1954 offer of 4,160 acres of land made by the United States Army Engineers for an airport site for Houston still stood. The site, which was located inside the Addicks Dam Reservoir, could be acquired by the city without cost.[49]

On September 9, 1958, the City Council formally rejected the Addicks Reservoir as the site for the city's new jet airport. A report made by Airport Engineer Clarence Lieb revealed that it would cost the city approximately $1,500 per acre to build up the land's elevation to the 110 feet required. In addition, the city would have to purchase more land outside the reservoir. This would mean that the Addicks site would really cost the city more than the Jetero site.[50]

It was not until June 27, 1960, that the Houston City Council authorized Mayor Cutrer to finally close the deal with Jetero.[51] The owners of the 3,125 acre site were subsequently paid the $1,860,938.27 as principal payment plus considerable accrued interest and miscellaneous fees.[52]

Cutrer had successfully launched the project of acquiring a jet-age airport for Houston. He had worked hard and diligently in laying the groundwork for aviation changes and improvements which were to be realized later. What Cutrer actually accomplished in the aviation area was (1) to buy the site, (2) to win new and improved air routes for Houston from the CAB, and (3) to hire professional planners to start mapping out the new facility.

In April of 1958, Ben Taub, chairman of the Jefferson Davis Hospital Board, announced that the overcrowded hospital, where seventeen babies had died recently as a result of staphylococcus epidemic,[53] had been alerted by the American Hospital Association that it would lose its national accreditation if construction of a new charity hospital was not started by May 4, 1959.[54] What actually happened was that in May of 1958, a joint commission of the American College of Physicians, American College of Surgeons, American Hospital Association, and the American Medical Association withdrew the accreditation of Jefferson Davis Hospital.[55]

After the initial threat and subsequent loss of accreditation, it was obvious that the building of a new charity hospital was of the utmost urgency.[56] There were, however, two major obstacles which greatly delayed the building of the hospital. These were the problems of financing the hospital as a joint city-council project and the problem of where the hospital was to be located. The question concerning finances was whether or not the city and the county would share the hospital costs on a 70-30 percent ratio as earlier planned, and whether or not the federal government would grant part or all of the needed $1.5 million from the Hill-Burton Act funds.[57]

The problem involving the location of the hospital centered around the fact that Mayor Cutrer, the Houston City Council, and Baylor University College of Medicine wanted to build the hospital at the Texas Medical Society, plus many interested private citizens of Houston wanted the new charity hospital to be built at the present Jefferson Davis Hospital site on Buffalo Bayou.[58]

The argument given for the construction of the hospital at the Texas Medical Center was that it was more centrally located, would be more easily accessible to charity patients, and would provide excellent medical facilities since it would be located in the Medical Center.

Those who wanted to build the new hospital at the old Jefferson Davis Hospital site said that this location was more accessible to the indigent sick of the city since it was located near an artery of intersecting highways and on a freeway. They also claimed that it would be much less expensive to have the new hospital at the Jefferson Davis site because the taxpayers would then be supporting only one large charity hospital at one location, instead of two hospitals at two different locations.

In April of 1958, the Harris County Medical Society's executive board rejected the proposal of County Judge Bob Casey when he asserted that the new city-county charity hospital should be built in the Texas Medical Center.[59]

Baylor Medical School, which then staffed the Jefferson Davis Hospital as part of its teaching program, made it quite clear that it wished to continue that arrangement with the proposed new charity hospital. However, the Harris County Medical Society wanted the staffing of the hospital split three ways between the Medical Society, Baylor College of Medicine, and the University of Texas Postgraduate School of Medicine.[60]

On April 28, city and county officials approved the immediate construction of a new 350-bed charity hospital in the Texas Medical Center.[61] This surprise ending to the fight over the Medical Center site, which was opposed by the executive board of the Harris County Medical Society, came by majority vote of both the City Council and the Commissioners Court.[62] Both the council and the court approved the following: (1) construction of new outpatient and emergency facilities at Jefferson Davis Hospital; (2) shelved the question of how to finance the new hospital operation until some indefinitie time in the future; (3) refused to take any action on proposals to share professional staffing of Jefferson Davis Hospital.[63]

In May of 1958, city and county officials finally ironed out their differences concerning the plans for the financing of the new charity hospital. The City Council ended its disagreement and voted 7-2 to accept the County Commissioners' demand that the city continue to pay 70 percent of the operating cost of the two charity hospitals until the time that the county could take over the entire burden.[64]

In order to help finance the hospital, Mayor Cutrer applied for federal Hill-Burton Act funds. By June, 1958, it was still doubtful as to whether Houston would receive any federal aid at all. One reason for this was that the city of Houston had still not reached a *final* decision on where the hospital was to be located.[65]

The Harris County Medical Society, still not content with the proposed hospital site in the Medical Center, sought to force a city-wide vote on the location on the new hospital.[66] The Medical Society's referendum proposal was submitted to the voters at the July 26 primaries. The vote on the city ordinance requiring the new charity hospital to be built at the Jefferson Davis Hospital site was voted down by a count of 41,949 to 38,838. This meant that the new hospital was to be built in the Texas Medical Center near the Baylor University College of Medicine.[67]

On September 9, 1958, Houston did receive the $1.5 million grant in federal Hill-Burton Act funds. This grant assured the city and county of enough money to rehabilitate Jefferson Davis Hospital and to build the new charity hospital.[68] On December 1, the Commissioners' Court approved preliminary plans for the $12 million hospital project.[69]

Public transportation is a problem that plagues practically every major American city. Probably none has found the complete solution; certainly Houston has not. However, Mayor Lewis Cutrer did assume the task of studying the needs and deficiencies of the Houston Transit Company. He wrestled intelligently and effectively with the various problems of the system, realizing that something had to be done to improve bus service in Houston.

There were at least four problems concerning the bus system with which Mayor Cutrer had to deal. First, there was a great need to improve and especially to air-condition the city buses. Second, the Houston Transit Company was in dire financial straits with the company being verbally up for sale. Third, the bus company vehemently challenged their tax evaluation and assessment. Last, the Transport Workers Union demanded a wage increase which involved a fare hike. A bus strike was scheduled for November 3, 1959 if a solution to the financial problems had not been reached.

In 1958, when Cutrer took office as mayor of Houston, the Houston Transit Company was operating old, yellow buses; none were air-conditioned, and some were as

old as eighteen years.[70] Although Cutrer realized that a fare increase would probably be involved in the air-conditioning of city buses, he was still interested in the project because, among other things, he was greatly concerned about "keeping up" with the progress of Dallas, and other Southern cities.[71] In January of 1959, Mayor Cutrer remarked that if the Houston Transit Company failed to air-condition at least some of its buses before summer, it would surely set a new record as "the most backward transit company" and would be the "laughing stock of the South."[72]

It was in May of 1957, that the Houston Transit Company first flew distress signals when its gross revenue dropped 11.3 percent over a period of twenty-three months.[73] From all outward indications, it appeared that the bus company was going out of business. Just two months prior to leaving office, Mayor Holcombe quietly ordered the Houston Transit Company's 1957 tax bill reduced by more than 50 percent.[74] This, of course, averted an impending bus strike. However, in June of 1958, Mayor Cutrer ordered that the Houston Transit Company's taxes were to be restored to the full assessed valuation of the firm's personal property.[75] The bus company vehemently challenged this tax assessment by appealing its 1958 tax bill to the City Council, claiming illegal and improper assessment of its personal property and franchise.[76]

In December of 1958, Cutrer suggested an assessment cut of approximately $1.8 million from the Houston Transit Company's original assessment. He did not, however, try very hard to push through his measure and the City Council failed to take any action on the proposal at that session.[77] However, on December 30, 1958, the Houston Transit Company quickly accepted the City Council's offer to settle its 1958 tax bill for $91,378.47 instead of $163,730.[78] In revising the figures upon which the 1958 taxes were based, Mayor Cutrer placed an arbitrary value of $25,000 on the controversial bus franchise. Cutrer vindicated this action on the grounds that some of the buses were almost twenty years old, and that the average life of a bus was eleven years. Probably, with tongue in cheek, he said a consideration of the historical value rather than the market value was used in reaching the decision.[79]

The contract of some 850 members of the Transport Workers of America Local 260 with the Houston Transit Company was due to expire on November 3, only eighteen days prior to the November 21 city elections.[80] If no agreement was reached by this time, then Cutrer would have to be untangling bus problems at the same time that he was running for re-election. This, of course, could be politically disastrous.

The principal demands asked by the union were a 16-cent hourly wage hike for the first year and a 10-cent hourly wage hike after a year, plus fringe benefits. The drivers were trying to push their hourly wage scale above the existing $2.04 rate.[81] On October 21, the Houston bus drivers voted unanimously to strike at one minute after midnight on November 3 unless "a decent settlement" with the bus company had been reached.[82] By November 3, 1959, the drivers for the Houston Transit Company went on strike.[83]

Almost immediately, the striking bus drivers voted to end the four-hour-old bus strike. They agreed to return to work under a 15-day contract extension which was proposed by Cutrer. The offer, which was an 8-cent hourly increase for the first year and a 6-cent the second, was contingent upon the City Council's approval of a company requested bus fare increase.[84]

On November 15, just before the two-week "cooling off" period was to expire, Mayor Cutrer presented a new proposal which he hoped would avert a city bus driver's strike. This proposal was for an immediate 1-cent fare hike, and the releasing of the company of any obligation to finance air-conditioned buses at the present time.[85] The next day, a new two-year contract was signed, granting the Houston Transit Company

drivers a wage increase, and ending threats of a bus strike. In the agreement the City Council granted the company a 1-cent fare raise, sufficient to cover the wage increase. The adult fare was raised from 22 to 23 cents and the token fare was raised from 20 to 21 cents.[86]

On December 14, 1959, the City Council, acting upon recommendation from Mayor Cutrer, voted unanimously to reduce the Houston Transit Company's 1959 taxes from $96,737 to $78,937.[87] Problems relating to service and air-conditioning remained. Nevertheless, the company's management and their employees seemed willing to continue operations and the city had avoided the expenses and complaints which would attend any attempt of city ownership and operation.

The newspapers and many conservatives had felt in 1957 that Cutrer had been the creation of liberals. However, once in office, Cutrer quickly succeeded in reconciling himself with many of the conservatives who had opposed his election in 1957. Consequently, by election time in November of 1959, no outstanding business leader and not one Houston newspaper opposed Cutrer's re-election.[88] This was a sizable accomplishment, considering than just two years before, every newspaper in Houston had opposed Cutrer and nearly all of the top business leaders in the city were against him.[89]

It is difficult to ascertain just how Mayor Cutrer became so quickly acceptable to the conservatives. Liberals said that one reason for this success was that Cutrer made it his policy never to cross business interests.[90] The liberals accused Cutrer of defecting from their camp in favor of middle-of-the-road support.[91]

In 1957 Cutrer was elected mayor with strong liberal support. By the end of Cutrer's first year in office a very definite voter realignment had taken place, and by election time in November of 1959, the support for Cutrer, both liberal and conservative, was balanced.[92]

Although Cutrer did not bring to ultimate completion any of his major projects during these first two years in office, he did wrestle intelligently and effectively with the problems of securing needed revenue by pushing through the bond issue, obtaining assurance of acquiring badly needed industrial waters from the TRA, expanding the airport, solving the controversy over the new charity hospital, and improving the highly inadequate bus system of Houston. Also, Cutrer set up and successfully launched a far-reaching and quite varied program for public welfare and, at the same time, won popular support from the citizens of Houston. The political appraisal of Cutrer's administration, regardless of personal conflicts, evidenced much success and accomplishment for the city of Houston during his first two years as mayor. The citizens of Harris County, being cognizant of Cutrer's many contributions to the civic welfare, re-elected him mayor of Houston in 1959.

NOTES

[1]Marvin Hurley, *Decisive Years for Houston* (Houston, 1966), 159; *Texas Almanac, 1958-1959* (Dallas, 1959), 573.

[2]*Houston Post*, June 27, 1968.

[3]*Houston Post*, June 15, 1956.

[4]*Houston Post*, July 15, 1956.

[5]*Houston Chronicle*, October 21, 1957; *Houston Post*, October 16, 1957.

[6]*Houston Post*, October 2, 1957.

[7]Kenneth E. Gray, *A Report on The Politics of Houston* (Cambridge, 1960), Pt. 2, 32.

[8]Gray, *Politics of Houston*, Pt. 2, 32.

[9]Gray, *Politics of Houston*, Pt. 2, 32.

[10]Gray, *Politics of Houston*, Pt. 2, 32.

[11]Gray, *Politics of Houston*, Pt. 2, 33.

[12]Gray, *Politics of Houston*, Pt. 2, 33.

[13]Gray, *Politics of Houston*, Pt. 2, 33.

[14]Gray, *Politics of Houston*, Pt. 2, 33.

[15]Gray, *Politics of Houston*, Pt. 2, 33.

[16]Gray, *Politics of Houston*, Pt. 2, 33.

[17]Gray, *Politics of Houston*, Pt. 2, 33.

[18]Gray, *Politics of Houston*, Pt. 2, 33-34.

[19]Gray, *Politics of Houston*, Pt. 2, 23, 33-34.

[20]George Fuermann, *The Feast Years* (New York, 1962), 47; George Fuermann, *The Face of Houston* (Houston, 1963), 4.

[21]*Houston Post*, January 25, 1958.

[22]*Texas Almanac, 1961-1962*, 87.

[23]Hurley, *Decisive Years*, 148.

[24]David G. McComb, *Houston, the Bayou City* (Austin, 1969), 208; *Houston Chronicle*, November 14, 1958.

[25]*Houston Post*, August 29, 1958.

[26]*Houston Post*, August 29, 1958; State of Texas, *House Journal, Fifty-sixth Legislature* (Austin, 1959), 640.

[27]*Houston Post*, April 19, 1958.

[28]*Houston Post*, November 1, 1958.

[29]*Houston Post,* November 14, 1958.

[30]*Houston Post,* November 14, 1958.

[31]*Houston Post,* January 19, 1959.

[32]*Houston Post,* March 28, 1959.

[33]*Houston Post,* March 28, 1959.

[34]*Houston Post,* August 26, 1959.

[35]*Houston City Council,* Texas, Ordinance #59-1330; *Houston Post,* September 10, 1959.

[36]*Houston Chronicle, September 10, 1959; Houston Post,* September 10, 1959.

[37]*Houston Post,* November 4, 1959.

[38]*Houston City Council,* Texas, Ordinance #59-1330; *Houston Post,* September 10, 1959.

[39]McComb, *Bayou City,* 173.

[40]"Jetero Site Landed", *Houston Magazine,* XXXI (August, 1960), 50; *Houston Post,* May 23, 1957.

[41]*Houston Post,* October 31, 1957.

[42]*Houston City Council,* Texas, Ordinance #57-1333.

[43]*Houston Post,* November 7, 1957.

[44]*Houston Post,* February 18, 1958.

[45]*Houston Post,* February 18, 1958.

[46]*Houston Post,* February 18, 1958.

[47]*Houston Post,* February 18, 1958.

[48]*Houston City Council Minutes,* Texas, Motion #58-734, March 26, 1958, 295.

[49]*Houston Post,* April 9, 1958.

[50]*Houston City Council Minutes,* Texas, Motion #58-2439, September 9, 1958, 356; *Houston Post,* September 10, 1958.

[51]*Houston City Council Minutes,* Texas, Motion #60-2210, June 27, 1960, 302.

[52]McComb, *Bayou City,* 173; "Jetero Site Landed", *Houston Magazine,* XXXI (August, 1960), 50; *Houston City Council,* Texas, Ordinance #60-990; *Houston Post,* June 28, 1960.

[53]*Houston Chronicle,* April 8, 1958.

[54]McComb, *Bayou City,* 176; *Houston Chronicle,* April 10, 1958; *Houston Post,* April 15, 1958.

[55]Gray, *Politics of Houston,* Pt. 6, 51-52; McComb, *Bayou City,* 176; *Houston Post,* April 2, 1958; April 15, 1958; May 15, 1958; May 26, 1958.

[56]*Houston Chronicle*, April 10, 1958.

[57]McComb, *Bayou City*, 244; *Houston Post*, January 26, 1958.

[58]Gray, *Politics of Houston*, Pt. 6, 52-53; McComb, *Bayou City*, 244; *Houston Chronicle*, April 14, 1958.

[59]*Houston Post*, April 27, 1958.

[60]McComb, *Bayou City*, 244; *Houston Post*, September 15, 1957; April 15, 1958.

[61]*Houston Chronicle*, April 29, 1958.

[62]*Harris County Commissioners' Court Minutes*, Texas, April 29, 1958, Vol. XLI, 598.

[63]*Houston City Council Minutes*, Texas, Motion #58-1020, April 28, 1958, 389; *Houston Post*, April 29, 1958.

[64]*Houston Chronicle*, May 1, 1958; *Houston Post*, May 1, 1958.

[65]*Houston Post*, June 6, 1958.

[66]*Harris County Medical Society Minutes*, Texas, Special Meeting of the Harris County Medical Society, May 9, 1958.

[67]Gray, *Politics of Houston*, Pt. 6, 52-53; McComb, *Bayou City*, 244; *Houston City Council Minutes*, Texas, Motion #58-2015, July 30, 1958, 220; *Houston Post*, July 18, 1958; July 28, 1958.

[68]*Houston Post*, September 9, 1958.

[69]*Harris County Commissioners' Court Minutes*, Texas, January 8, 1959, Vol. XLIII, 507; *Houston Post*, December 2, 1958.

[70]McComb, *Bayou City*, 182-183; *Houston Post*, June 11, 1958.

[71]*Houston Post*, August 8, 1958.

[72]*Houston Chronicle*, January 17, 1959; *Houston Post*, January 16, 1959.

[73]*Houston Post*, May 28, 1957.

[74]*Houston Post*, February 20, 1958.

[75]*Houston Post*, June 20, 1958.

[76]*Houston Post*, November 14, 1958.

[77]*Houston Post*, January 1, 1959.

[78]*Houston City Council Minutes*, Texas, Motion #58-3647, December 31, 1958, 222; *Houston Post*, January 1, 1959.

[79]*Houston Post*, January 1, 1959.

[80]*Houston Post*, July 19, 1959.

[81]*Houston Chronicle*, September 1, 1959; *Houston Post*, September 1, 1959.

[82]*Houston Post*, October 22, 1959.

[83]*Houston Chronicle*, November 3, 1959; *Houston Post*, November 3, 1959.

[84]*Houston City Council*, Texas, Ordinance #59-1632; *Houston Chronicle*, November 3, 1959.

[85]*Houston City Council*, Texas, Ordinance #59-1799; *Houston Post*, November 16, 1959.

[86]*Houston Post*, November 17, 1959.

[87]*Houston Post*, December 15, 1959.

[88]Gray, *Politics of Houston*, Pt. 2, 34.

[89]Gray, *Politics of Houston*, Pt. 2, 34.

[90]Gray, *Politics of Houston*, Pt. 2, 34.

[91]Gray, *Politics of Houston*, Pt. 2, 34.

[92]Gray, *Politics of Houston*, Pt. 2, 35.

EAST TEXAS COLLOQUY

by Bobby H. Johnson

The *Journal* has received an unusual amount of material worthy of mention in this column. We encourage our readers to continue to send us news items and notices of interest to historians and our audience in particular. In view of the deadlines involved in publishing a journal twice a year, we need this information well in advance, especially if it involves dated events. For your convenience, we have established the following deadlines: March 1 for inclusion in the Spring issue, and October 1 for the Fall issue. For best results, please summarize the events you are reporting, taking care to mention only pertinent information.

Especially gratifying is the response to our request for news from county historical survey committees. The following items arrived in time for inclusion in this issue.

Mrs. Arthur L. Jennings, chairman of the Bowie County Historical Survey Committee, reports the dedication of a marker commemorating the Texarkana Centennial. State Representative Ed Howard participated in the April 7, 1973 ceremony. She also reports the inauguration of the oral history project by her committee.

The former chairman of the Titus County group, Mrs. John H. Mullins, informs us that the committee there has been responsible for four historical markers. Among them is the Broadstreet Farmhouse Museum, a restoration of Mrs. Mullins' grandfather's dogtrot home.

Mrs. H. D. Swann, chairman of the Fannin County Historical Survey Committee, reports that three historical markers were placed in Bonham last July. One marks the vicinity of old Fort Inglish and the other two mark the graves of Dr. Daniel Rowlett and Col. James Tarleton, both early Texas pioneers. She also announces that W. A. Carter's *Early History of Fannin County* has been reprinted and is available from her for three dollars. Originally published in Bonham in 1885, this book deals with Indian troubles and stories of early Fannin County pioneers.

The Collin County Historical Survey Committee has been involved in a variety of activities, according to Marguerite Haggard, history appreciation chairman. The biggest news concerns the successful fund drive which gained more than $145,000 for a pioneer museum in Collin County. As archeological project has resulted in more than 650 Indian relics being placed in the Heard Natural Science Museum in McKinney.

The Harrison County committee was also busy in 1973. Chairman Max S. Lale reports four historical markers (as of October) and official acceptance of two more. Markers were placed at Wiley College and at the *ante-bellum* Gregg-Elder House. Another marker commemorated the founding of Hallsville and a medallion was placed at LaGrone's Chapel near Hallsville. Permission has been given for recognition of the Ginocchio-Pedison House and the Trinity Episcopal Church in Marshall. Harrison County also has a national landmark in the Pierce-Elder House, restored by the late Emory Elder and his wife. The Conservation Society has begun an endowment fund for the Harrison County Historical Museum.

Gregg County has recently celebrated its one-hundredth birthday, and the Historical Survey Committee there played a significant role. Mrs. Paul R. Belding, committee chairman, served as vice chairman of the centennial observance committee. A handsome brochure, indicating the various historical sites marked by the committee, was issued in conjunction with the celebration.

Jasper County will celebrate the one-hundred-fiftieth anniversary of its settlement in the spring of 1974. Lt. Col. Thurman G. Smith, chairman of the Jasper County committee, announces that the committee will highlight three eras: settlement and revolution, Civil War and Reconstruction, and development of the lumber industry. The committee also hopes to have a state marker dedication for the first church site in Kirbyville.

Henry S. Loyd, chairman of the Upshur County committee, reports a variety of activities by that group. Nine existing log cabins were located and registered with the Texas Log Cabin Register Program. The committee also cooperated with the Texas Film Commission in finding locations, facilities and props. The Upshur County group provided the Texas Collection at Baylor University with a county map and available pamphlets and brochures.

The Marion County survey committee recently hosted the Texas Tourist Development Board at a meeting in Jefferson on September 20-21, 1973. George F. Dillman of Dallas was chosen chairman at the Jefferson meeting, which was attended by representatives from tourist-related groups. Katherine R. Wise, Marion County chairman, also reports that the committee has recently published *Scalawags, Carpetbaggers and Others,* by Traylor Russell.

Several dedications are planned for the Spring of 1974 in Hunt County, according to chairman W. Walworth Harrison of Greenville. Historical markers will be placed at Peniel to commemorate the pioneer settlement and at the First Baptist Church of Greenville, which was organized in 1858. Peniel, now a part of Greenville, was the home of Texas Holiness University from 1899 to 1921. Grave markers will honor William and Catherine Arnold in Greenville's East Mount Cemetery.

Eliza Bishop of the Houston County Historical Survey Committee informs us of an interesting program in Crockett involving a local Girl Scoup troop (389). Six girls, ranging from 11 to 14 years of age, presented the various flags that might have flown over Houston County and pointed out specific instances or sites associated with flags. The young participants are Della Merell Jones, Neta Robbin, Sandra McKnight, Joemetria Ware, Addie Warfield, and Cynthia Mask. Other communities might make similar use of their history to engender a respect for the past among young people. Miss Bishop also reports that the Houston County committee has erected two Texas historical markers in the Kennard vicinity. One, located near the school campus, relates the story of the little red school house which began as a Rosenwald School for blacks. The other marker concerns the Four C Mill which began operation in 1902. Another committee project is attempting to preserve a log cabin built in 1870 some ten miles east of Crockett. Miss Bishop hopes to have the cabin moved to the David Crockett Memorial Park in Crockett.

The Grayson County survey committee has recently published a pamphlet listing all historical markers in the county. Printed with the assistance of the Texas Power & Light Co., the pamphlet also includes a map to help visitors locate the markers. Copies are available at the Denison Public Library, Chamber of Commerce, or from Mrs. Sidney Johnson. According to committee chairman J. C. Taliaferro, the following markers were among those dedicated in 1973: J. K. Miller House, Miller's Spring, Greenwood Cemetery, Sand Springs Stage Stand, and Hall Cemetery.

Mrs. Earl Hines, chairman of the Newton County committee, sends a long list of activities by that group. Included are two marker dedications, one for the black community of Shankleville, and the other for Old Beef Road, used for cattle drives during the Civil War period. One especially interesting project in Newton County concerned the presentation of historic costumes at various community gatherings. Another

interesting item concerns the activities of the "Old Gang," a group composed of persons from the Burkeville vicinity. Now celebrating its fiftieth anniversary, the "Old Gang" is a unique effort to keep persons in touch with one another and thereby perserve a sense of community. Their latest meeting was in Burkeville on September 2, 1973.

The Shay locomotive on the campus of Stephen F. Austin State University received an historical marker on September 11, 1973. An appropriate ceremony, presided over by Dean Laurence C. Walker of the School of Forestry, featured an address by President Ralph W. Steen and remarks by Thomas L. Carter, whose company donated the old locomotive. Capt. Charles K. Phillips, chairman of the Nacogdoches County committee, unveiled the marker.

Col. Harold B. Simpson of Hood's Texas Brigade Association, submits the following notice:

The Fourth Biennial Reunion of Hood's Texas Brigade Association will be held on the Hill Junior College Campus Friday and Saturday, April 19 and 20, 1974.

Major General Thomas Bishop, Adjutant General, Texas National Guard, will be the featured speaker. Entertainment will include Rogers films, band concerts, artillery and infantry drill competition featuring reactivated Confederate and Federal units and re-enactment of a Civil War battle.

Those desiring more information should write the Confederate Research Center, Hill Junior College, Hillsboro, Texas 76645.

History News, the attractive publication of the American Association for State and Local History, has added a new column on oral history to its regular features. The column began in the May 1973 issue and will appear every other month. John Wickman, president of the Oral History Association, wrote the first column. Those interested in this rather new approach to history will profit from these articles.

The Bastrop County Historical Survey Committee announces the publication of a Bastrop County History Book. The volume may be acquired by sending $11 to the publisher, Educator Books, Inc., Drawer 32, San Angelo, Texas 76901.

A new journal has emerged for those lovers of antiques and interior design. *Antique Digest,* will be published every two months. Interested persons may obtain more information by writing the publishers at 605 Merritt Street, Nashville, Tennessee 37203.

The Southern Methodist University Press has recently published the *Analytical Index to Publications of the Texas Folklore Society,* vols. 1-36. The work is edited by James T. Bratcher, and may be obtained from the SMU Press for $12.50.

An item from the *American Folklore Newsletter* notes the inauguration of the James Mooney Award for best book-length manuscript on the people or culture of a distinctive New World population. Sponsored by the Southern Anthropological Society, the competition will result in publication by the University of Tennessee Press. Further informa-

tion may be acquired by writing Charles Hudson, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30601.

The Library at Stephen F. Austin State University has issued a pamphlet on some of its newspaper holdings. Willie Earl Tindall compiled the guide, which also includes indexes and microfilm holdings.

The Texas State Historical Survey Committee has added a director of museum services. He is Eric Anderson, formerly preparator at the Kimball Art Museum in Fort Worth. A graduate of the University of Texas at Austin, Anderson will make personal visits to small museums in Texas to analyze their problems. He will also supervise the six annual museum seminars held in different parts of the state.

The Southland Foundation in Lufkin has made contributions totalling more than $37,500 to nearly 50 educational, charitable, historical, and medical organizations in East Texas. Historical groups receiving grants are the Angelina County Historical Survey Committee, Houston County Historical Survey Committee, Cullen House Museum (San Augustine), Murphy Memorial Library (Livingston), Allan Shivers Library and Museum (Woodville), and Sabine County Historical Survey Committee.

Haddonfield House book publishers has notified the Association of its services in publishing local and regional histories. The firm describes itself as a viable alternative for those who find it impractical to go to a printer or who do not want to get involved with the so-called vanity press. Copies of their explanatory pamphlet may be obtained by writing President Carolyn A. Wenger at 300 Kings Highway East, Haddonfield, New York 08033.

The National Archives announces publication of the *Guide to Cartographic Records in the National Archives*. This clothbound volume of 444 pages describes more than 1,500,000 maps and related items compiled or collected by more than 120 federal agencies from the Revolutionary War to the present. Copies may be obtained from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. The price is $3.25 each.

Thomas Lloyd Miller of the History Department of Texas A & M makes the following request:

The following twenty names are the names of widows of Confederate veterans from Texas who received Confederate land grants. Of the 634 widows the names of the husbands were found for all but twenty. In 1881 they were living in the counties indicated. If anyone can supply the husbands' given names or initial please write to Thomas L. Miller, History Department, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas 77843.

Widow	County
Bader, Mrs. Christine	Limestone
Campbell, Mrs. K. A.	McCulloch

Casey, Mrs. R.	Madison
Crowson, Mrs. Delila	Harrison
Clinton, Mrs. Mira J.	Rusk
Davenport, Mrs. Elizabeth	Harrison
Duke, Mrs. N. Elizabeth	Kaufman
Farrow, Mrs. Rebecca E.	Nacogdoches
Havard, Mrs. C.	Angelina
Honea, Mrs. Nancy	Cooke
Lindsey, Mrs. Mahala	Henderson
Lindsey, Mrs. Olley A.	Clay
McAnnelly, Mrs. Laura	Angelina
McBryde, Mrs. Martha D.	Gonzales
McDaniel, Mrs. Mary E.	Henderson
Morris, Mrs. Mary A.	Limestone
Price, Mrs. Elizabeth	Nacogdoches
Robertson, Mrs. Frances S.	Anderson
Sparks, Mrs. S. A.	Nacogdoches
Thomas, Mrs. Arminta	Henderson

Wherever a visitor travels in Texas, he is likely to meet up with the unique and almost universal Texas greeting: "Light and set." It is a special invitation to take a load off your saddle or off your feet and "let's get acquainted."

Now, a magnificent new pictorial presentation, *TEXAS*, by Robert Reynolds published by Charles H. Belding, Graphic Arts Center, Portland, Oregon, is extending that greeting to Texans, inviting them to become acquainted in a very special way with their great State. Every Texas-size page bursts forth with scenes in brilliant color, from the sands of the Gulf to the high desert, from the prairies and plateaus to the towering mountains.

Even familiar scenes become new again through the camera artistry of photographer Robert Reynolds. Reynolds, who is as much at home on the back of a Texas cowpony as on the avenues of our cities, has traced the contours of the land and searched out the backtrails of legend, capturing in color film the rich variety and beauty of our Lone Star State.

You will see a white-tailed deer bounding into a protective thicket of cedar, a herd of pronghorn antelope browsing knee-deep in grammar grass, a cowboy lining out the horses at dawn high in the Delaware Mountains, a vee-shaped flight of sandhill cranes returning to the warm and protected waters of Aransas.

There are pictures of the Dry Salt Lake west of Pecos, a flowering yucca in Black Gap, a ponderosa pine in McKittrick Canyon, a waterfall in the Guadalupe River, moss on a cypress tree in Caddo Lake, the skyline of Houston or Dallas or Fort Worth, a sidewalk cafe in San Antonio, the 19th century German architecture in Fredericksburg.

These are just a few of the almost two hundred photographs which are presented in full color on large single pages or in spectacular two-page spreads. And Reynolds has included an *Afterword*, which tells the story of Texas in the words of Texans themselves, from Sam Houston and Mary Austin Holly to naturalist Roy Bedichek, R. Henderson Shuffler and Houston Space Control.

TEXAS is a book you will visit again and again and it is a book which will give you a new appreciation of the beauty around us. *TEXAS* is a magnificent tribute to a magnificent State.

BOOK REVIEWS

The French Legation in Texas, Volume II. By Nancy Nichols Barker (translator and editor). Austin (The Texas State Historical Association), 1973. Pp. 369-710. Illustrations, calendar, index. $12.00.

The second volume of the letters from the French chargé d'affaires to his superiors is as pleasing as the first to students of the Texas Republic. Translator Nancy Nichols Barker has made the impartial, accurate reports of Viscount Jules de Cramayel and the more colorful despatches of Alphonse Dubois de Saligny readily available to researchers by providing full translations of material where the two men had personal contact with officials of the Texas government. Elsewhere the editor offers brief summaries of the deleted matter and refers those who wish to read the omitted portions to the Austin Public Library where the entire collection is on microfilm. She also has included all of the instructions to the chargé that have been preserved in the archives of the French foreign ministry, along with other pertinent documents discovered there.

In the Introduction to Volume II, Barker offers an interesting biographical sketch of Viscount Cramayel who served as chargé *ad interim* in 1843 during the extended leave of the regular French representative, Dubois de Saligny. Cramayel possessed the advantage of an assured position in life — a genuine title and independent means — which permitted him a certain detachment in viewing Texas affairs in contrast to Saligny, who promoted his own pedigree and had actively sought the position in order to advance his own interests. The Viscount served his government well by preparing detailed, factual reports for the foreign minister although the translator complains of his dreadful prose by comparing her attack on his syntax to that of an axeman in a dense thicket. Typically European in outlook, Cramayel refused to reside in the frontier capital, temporarily at Washington-on-the-Brazos, as did his predecessor and his British counterpart; but unlike Saligny, he did remain in Galveston during most of his assignment. The editor estimated that Saligny spent less than twenty-four weeks in Texas after his return from Europe in January, 1844, until his recall after annexation was accomplished in 1846. At least three times he received instructions to remain at his post instead of spending so much time in New Orleans, but the chargé, enamored with a lady who later returned with him to France, evaded his orders by repeatedly pleading poor health, epidemics in Texas, and the lack of suitable transportation.

When Saligny returned to duty, annexation to the United States had become an obsession with the Texans. Cramayel had realistically denied the existence of a "Texian nationality," remarking that the residents were American in heart and soul, but Saligny endeavored to convince himself and others that they preferred independence. His brief sojourns in Galveston, the one area in Texas most opposed to annexation, permitted him to seek out those favoring independence which contributed substantially to his misconceptions. Because he remained away from the seat of government, his reports relied heavily on what he could glean from newspapers, but occasionally he provided dramatic accounts of his interviews with influential men by writing dialogue and recorded the action as though he were a playwright — with himself as star performer. He finally pinned his hopes on the anti-annexation rhetoric of the new president, Anson Jones, but soon discovered that he had been deceived. Having spent the summer and autumn away from Texas, he hurriedly returned after the election of James K. Polk which many believed to assure annexation. Saligny remained in Texas until April when the British representative rushed to Mexico incognito to secure recognition of Texan independence and forestall union with the United States. The Frenchman returned to Louisiana and remained there in virtual seclusion until his return to France.

The letters provide no basis for a reassessment of the diplomacy of the period, but offer details of interest to social historians. Barker provides adequate identification of events and persons in most cases although minor errors slipped by the editor such as listing David S. Kaufman as representing Harris County instead of Harrison.

Margaret Henson
Houston Community College

William Barret Travis, His Sword and His Pen. By Martha Anne Turner. Waco (Texian Press), 1972. P. 318. Notes, index, illustrations. $12.00.

William Barret Travis, His Sword and His Pen is an excellent title for this biographical work, and gives a reasonable indication of the scope of the book. The writings of Travis excerpted in the book given an insight into his character. His diary, for example, indicates Travis was a generous young man, but very much a man of the world in other matters. From the stirring words he penned at the Alamo the reader can visualize the deep courage that sustained Travis in that last desperate moment.

William Barret Travis did not avoid issues or struggles. When he came to Texas he readily joined his sword with that of the Texians in their struggle for freedom.

A biography should make the subject come alive to the reader. Martha Anne Turner does this with William Barret Travis. From her notes at the end of the chapters it is evident the book is well documented. She made use of primary and secondary sources. Her research was in Texas and Alabama.

One criticism that could be noted is the method of treatment given the other characters and events of the Alamo drama. While these characters must be treated, they and concurring events must not be allowed to intrude on the dominance of Travis in a book where he is the major subject. At times this is in danger of happening. Otherwise the book is a pleasant diversion from so many dry historical works.

Linda Sue Murphy
Dayton, Texas

The Second Mexican-Texas War, 1841-1843. By Miguel A. Sanchez Lamego. Translated by Joseph Hefter. Hillsboro, Texas (Hill Junior College Press), 1972. Pp. iii-127. Illustrations, map, appendices, index. $5.00.

In 1969 Hill Junior College began publishing Monographs in Texas and Confederate History, a series devoted to the publication of specialized, relatively short, studies. Miguel A. Sanchez Lamego's *The Second Mexican-Texas War, 1841-1843* is Number Seven in that series.

Written by a retired Mexican general, the book describes from a Mexican point of view the several Mexican-Texan military clashes that occurred between 1841 and 1843, a time when Texas claimed independence and Mexico denied the claim. Predictably, the Mexican version of these clashes differs greatly from Anglo versions. The Texas Santa Fe Expedition of 1841 is described not as a trading expedition but as a military column, an "act of aggression." Raids on San Antonio in 1842 by Mexican generals Vasquez and Woll, on the other hand, are described as retaliatory in nature, intended to frustrate "any further aggression against defenseless townships within Mexican territory." General Woll's defeat at the Battle of Salado Creek is termed a victory

and the writer implies that the Texan raid on Mier, Mexico was sanctioned by Texas leaders though in fact it was not.

Unfortunately, the author makes no attempt to refute pro-Texas interpretations of these events in his sixty-eight pages of text. Instead, he suggests that the reader consult other works for the Texas viewpoint. There are no footnotes nor is there a bibliography. Thus much of the potential worth of *The Second Mexican-Texas War* is lost. By default, the fifty-two pages of appendices, verbatim translations of military documents from Mexican archives, are the most valuable part of the book. Included are Mexican reports on the Santa Fe Expedition, the Vasquez and Woll raids into Texas, and the Mier incident. The value of these documents would have been greatly enhanced by short editorial introductions explaining the exact circumstances under which each was written.

The book has numerous other weaknesses, too. Translator Joseph Hefter's verbatim translation of the documents is understandable, but his verbatim translation of the text makes the book awkward to read. Furthermore, there are numerous spelling, typographical, and cartographic mistakes. The Preface is signed Manuel Sanchez Lamego rather than Miguel Sanchez Lamego; Corpus Christi is occasionally spelled Corpus Cristi; and a map showing the Mexican expeditions into Texas in 1842 shows numerous Texas and Mexican towns that did not exist in 1842. A figurative translation of the text would have rendered the book more readable and greater care by the editor would have eliminated the plethora of distracting typographical and cartographic mistakes.

Boldly conceived, this book seldom rises above the level of paraphrasing military documents. It represents a good idea poorly executed.

Samuel E. Bell
Texas Tech University

Baylor at Independence. By Lois Smith Murray. Waco (Baylor University Press), 1972. P. 421. Bibliography, appendices, index, illustrations. $10.00.

Lois Smith Murray has proven herself more than adequate for the task of writing a history of Baylor University from the time of the granting of a charter in 1845 to the removal of the school from Independence in 1886. Her history is thoroughly researched as is evidenced by the full footnotes throughout the book and an ample bibliography. Her scholarship is no impedement however; the story moves well. The book pulsates with lively vignettes from the experiences of Judge R. E. B. Baylor and Reverend William Tryon, founders of the school, Sam Houston, who figures into the story at incidental points, the five men who served as president of Baylor University during the Independence years, and many others.

This reader was impressed with the human qualities communicated regarding the presidents. Henry Lee Graves took upon himself the awesome task of building the new school. Third president George Washington Baines served briefly in his latter years. It is his administration which explains the letter on the cover jacket from grandson Lyndon Baines Johnson. Fifth president Reddin Andrews is allowed to tell of his depression while going through the motions of closing the school as the institution moves to Waco. The larger part of the story concerns the administrations of the second and fourth presidents. Their stories seem all too contemporary. A major feature of the administration of Rufus C. Burleson is his continual feud with Horace Clark who was principal of the Women's school. The ultimate result was the splitting of Baylor into two institutions.

Fourth president William Carey Crane stands out as a remarkable man. A sound educator, a diligent denominational leader, hardy advocate of public education (Crane was the first president of the Texas State Teachers Association), a supporter of state universities, a champion of women's activity organizations — his story alone is worth the price of the book. Again, the story sounds more like the 1970's than in 1870's. Crane was constantly hampered in his work by a lack of adequate financial support. His almost single-handed rescue of Baylor University during the post Civil War decade is an heroic chapter in Texas history. Crane's proposal that the denominational schools of Texas seek State aid for their educational efforts reads strikingly like an Independent Colleges and Universities of Texas mail-out 100 years after Crane's ill-fated attempt.

Baylor University at Independence — by 1861 acknowledged as a leading educational institution in the United States, a pioneer in higher education for women — is a significant part of Texas history. The book is generously supplied with photographs of people and places important to the story. The index is quite full; the bibliography is extensive; and the appendices include pertinent legal documents and listings of names of students, faculties, various boards, and the members of the Baptist church in Independence.

Jerry M. Self
Nacogdoches, Texas

History of Mineola. By Lucille Jones. Quanah, Texas (Nortex Offset Publications), 1973. Illus. P. 138. Biblio. $6.95.

In May of this year the city of Mineola, Texas celebrated its centennial anniversary. The publication of this volume no doubt helped make that observance complete, although the author wrote the book, as she indicates, as a labor of love with no special occasion in mind.

Mineola, by name, came into existance like so many towns in Texas (and elsewhere) by dent of its proximity to the first railroad. Previously the settlement had been named Sodom for reasons that are best left to the imagination. Supposedly Mineola was given its name by an official of the Houston and Great Northern Railroad, by combining the names of two girls, Minnie and Ola.

Understandably, much of the history of Mineola is comprised of the development of various railroads in that part of Texas in the 1870's and 1880's. The book traces some of the interaction between the competing Texas and Pacific, International and Great Northern, Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Missouri Pacific Railroads. In fact, in the early days of Mineola's history one of the major enterprises thereabouts was the supplying of cross-ties for the various roads. Sketchy as it is, that section of the book given to railroading as it effected Mineola, is one of the stronger parts.

The book begins with a short chapter on the early history of the community before the railroads came. Following the chapter on the railroads are chapters on the City Hall, Utilities, Churches, Schools, Businesses and Families. The book has many photographs and some very good pen-and-ink illustrations. It is unfortunate that credits are lacking in both catagories. It is equally unfortunate that more information was not given about some of the town's landmarks, like the Breen home, or some first hand reminiscences included about the tornado of 1908. There is a sizeable chapter devoted to Mineola families although not all of the townspeople were mentioned. It is no doubt difficult to decide how much of this sort of information to include.

Geneologists whose interests lie in Mineola's past and some of the town's alumni will find Mrs. Jones' book of interest. Perhaps she will undertake a more definitive edition in the future.

Robert W. Glover,
Tyler Junior College

Toledo Bend. By Sam Mims. Gretna, Louisiana (Pelican Publishing Company), 1972. P. 120. $2.50.

The avowed purpose of Mr. Mims' book is to trace the history of what is today known as the Toledo Bend area, a stretch of land located along the Texas-Louisiana border through which runs four rivers, the Red, Sabine, Neches, and Trinity. Today this area is the site of the Toledo Bend Dam on the Sabine and the huge lake created by the dam which now covers much of the land with which the book deals.

As a history of the Toledo Bend region the book has many shortcomings. It would seem that any attempt to write a history of a region would follow some logical sequence of events, progressing from the earliest historical knowledge of the region down to the present. This the book does not do. There is considerable rambling in the narrative, much jumping around from one period to another and back again. Mr. Mims states in his introduction that the book does not follow the usual format of structure of a historical narrative, but follows rather a magazine style of a combination of several long articles. Even with this attempt to qualify the book as a sort of informal history the format of the book leaves something to be desired, and might also leave the casual reader, who might chance to pick up the book expecting to find in it a history of the Toledo Bend region, somewhat confused.

Despite the jumbled format of the book many of the articles found therein are excellent, when viewed individually. The section on the origin of the name Toledo Bend is quite good, as is the chapter on Philip Nolan and his activities in the area. Especially good is the chapter on activities in the Toledo Bend region during the Civil War as viewed through the diary of a Union soldier who saw duty in the area. Also quite good was the chapter which dealt with the "search" for and "discovery" of the original Uncle Tom's cabin on the Red River.

Toledo Bend is an interesting and readable book. For the general reader interesting in catching some of the spirit and flavor of the region, Mr. Mims' book, with its mixture of history and folklore, should prove to be quite satisfactory.

Charles Stokes
Nacogdoches, Texas

The Politics of Command: Factions and Ideas in Confederate Strategy. By Thomas Lawrence Connelly and Archer Jones. Baton Rouge (Louisiana State University Press), 1973. Diagrams, notes, appendix, bibliography, and index. Pp. xv, 235. $10.00.

Thomas Lawrence Connelly (author of *Army of the Heartland* and *Autumn of Glory)* and Archer Jones (author of *Confederate Strategy from Shiloh to Vicksburg)* have combined their considerable talents to reexamine the development of Confederate strategy in the Civil War. The theme of their highly provocative work is the failure

of Confederate authorities to adopt wartime strategies suited to the demands placed upon them.

Principal villains in the account are President Jefferson Davis and General Robert E. Lee; Davis for his repeated interferences with departmental commanders and Lee for his failure to understand the significance of the western sector. In most respects Davis comes off better than Lee; the authors grudingly admire Davis' decision to transfer Longstreet's corps to Bragg's army in the autumn of 1863, for example. This they feel was the Confederate President's finest hour: his "performance seems to have peaked in 1863 and then declined thereafter." (p. 197).

The authors argue that Lee was principally to blame for Confederate strategical errors. His "apparent lack of knowledge as to the war situation in the western theater" (p. 38), his conviction "that the main war zone was in Virginia," (p. 42) and his belief "that the main Federal front was in the East" (p. 45) they believe prevented him from applying the "Napoleonic-Jominian strategic grasp he displayed in Virginia, to Confederate strategy as a whole." (p. 48).

Working to develop the general strategic guidance which Lee failed to provide was an informal association of generals, politicians, and civilians that the authors label "the western concentration bloc." This bloc, which included P. G. T. Beauregard, Joseph E. Johnston, John C. Breckinridge, Louis T. Wigfall, and Wade Hampton, rejected the administration's cordon defense in the West and argued instead for an offensive concentration of western manpower. Especially important, they believed, was the Nashville-Atlanta central corridor. Loss of this corridor, they believed, doomed the Confederacy to defeat.

While Professors Connelly and Jones have provided some interesting hypotheses, the main thrust of their arguments are highly speculative and unconvincing. Like the western concentration bloc that they admire the authors appear at times to be contradictory; for example, they blame the Lee-Eastern bloc for failures in Confederate strategy yet argue that the western concentration block "had a broad power base and influence sufficient to counteract Lee's Virginia-oriented strategic recommendations." (p. 86). Too, Beauregard appears to receive their admiration, but at the same time the authors admit that many of his plans "were unrealistic, and some were even ridiculous." (p. 83). This reviewer would also like to have seen greater documentation for many of the arguments presented; only sixteen footnotes are in Chapter II, fourteen footnotes in Chapter III, and fifteen footnotes in Chapter V, all significant chapters in the supporting the authors' theses. Chapters I, "The European Inheritance," and IV, "Davis As Generalissimo: The Confederate Department System," are the strongest parts of the book.

A brief appendix summarizing statistical data on potential prewar associations among Confederate leaders is intriguing but should have been expanded. Eighteen pages illustrate examples of both American and European campaign strategies but the diagrams are much too small to be useful.

Ralph A. Wooster
Lamar University

The Dark Corner of the Confederacy: Accounts of Civil War Texas as Told by Contemporaries. Compiled and edited by B. P. Gallaway. Dubuque, Iowa (Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company), 1972. 2nd edition. Maps, appendices, bibliography, index. Pp. xiii, 284. $5.95.

Despite the outpouring of Civil War studies during the recent centennial celebration, Texas Civil War historiography remains largely what Louisianan Kate Stone labeled

her temporary north Texas home, "the dark corner of the Confederacy." Scholars have written some solid but very specialized articles regarding Texas' role in the Civil War. A few prominent nineteenth century figures have been the subjects of full-fledged biographies. But we have as yet neither a synthesis of Texas in the Civil War nor a collection of source materials from which scholars might glean relevant data. Professor Gallaway has attempted to remedy the latter failing by assembling materials, some previously published, some unpublished, in a handy and inexpensive volume. His effort is commendable, but it nevertheless fails to fill a gap that students of Texas history need filled.

It is curious that in a volume subtitled "Accounts of Civil War Texas as told by Contemporaries," Gallaway includes documents from the 1840's (e.g., a brief, but gory description of the murder of a Comanche squaw), the 1850's (e.g., descriptions of San Antonio and El Paso and the Butterfield Trail), and the post-Civil War 1860's (e.g., descriptions of the death of cattle drover, Oliver Loving, and the lawlessness of the Reconstruction period). Since Civil War Texas is the subject of Professor Gallaway's volume, he could have omitted these extraneous materials and included instead, for example, an account of Texans' reaction to the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, the event which after all precipitated the secession movement. Or even more to the point, he might have included the "declaration of the causes which impel the State of Texas to secede from the Federal Union." As it stands, the book lacks coherent organization and direction. Gallaway skips from Buck Barry's reminiscenses of frontier recreational activities to W. W. Heartsill's journal of his tour across Texas with the W. P. Lane Rangers to Kate Stone's account of her first few days in the "thicket prairie" of north Texas. The majority of the excerpts relate to military affairs in Texas; while these are interesting enough, their inclusion demonstrates the proclivity of Texas historians to view wartime Texas through the eyes of either Johnny Reb or his leaders. Gallaway accentuates this tendency by including from Governor Francis R. Lubbock's lengthy memoirs only two excerpts, one, an account of the Battle of Sabine Pass, the other a glance at Confederate military operations on the Texas coast. Financing the war effort in Texas and in the Trans-Mississippi Department through the cotton trade was surely as important as defending the coast. Yet Gallaway neglects altogether the cotton trade and the broader topics of which it was one facet, the politics and economics of wartime Texas.

Perhaps it is a truism to state that primary sources can be better understood and digested by reading them *in toto*. But carefully selected passages can be enlightening if preceded by substantive comments. Gallaway's introductory comments too frequently merely reiterate the contents of the excerpt. He does not provide the appropriate context which lets the document speak for itself. For instance, he includes a long account of the Great Hanging at Gainesville in 1862; it may well have been as indefensible an act as Gallaway implies. Yet he should have considered the event within the framework of maintaining order, morale, and loyalty in a state with many energetic anti-Confederates.

If students do not find these contemporary accounts of life in Civil War Texas particularly helpful, they will benefit from the extensive bibliography which the editor included. It is an updated version of Alwyn Barr's "Texas Civil War Historiography" originally published in the relatively inaccessible *Texas Libraries* (Winter, 1964). Barr noted then the paucity of literature relating to Texas politics or civilian life during the Civil War. This reviewer only wishes that Professor Gallaway had studied his bibliographer's remarks more carefully.

Nancy Head Bowen
Del Mar College

Cannon Smoke: The Letters of Captain John J. Good, Good-Douglas Texas Battery CSA. Edited by Lester Newton Fitzhugh. Hillsboro (Hill Junior College Press), 1971. Pp. ix + 209. Appendix, illustrations, index. $7.50.

Cannon Smoke, edited by Lester Newton Fitzhugh, a specialist on the Trans-Mississippi Department and Civil War Texas, is a heart-warming and keenly-edited correspondence between Captain John Jay Good and his wife, Susan Anna, during the first full year of the American Civil War.

Captain Good commanded a small battery of Texas artillery that accompanied the Third Texas Cavalry through Indian Territory into Northern Arkansas in the early days of the war.

Like most correspondence Good's letters are often concerned with such routine matters as miles traveled, the sick in camp, bivouac sites, topographical observations and expressions of homesickness. As a record of one of the Texas expeditions into the theater of war, the commander's accounts are nevertheless full of interesting detail.

The reader is also given glimpses of personal observations of superior officers, namely Brigadier General Ben McCullough, whom Good greatly admired and after whom he later named a son.

Living on a farmstead in what is now East Dallas, Mrs. Good wrote about activity on the "home front," inter-mixing personal accounts and observations with continual praises for her absent husband. Fitzhugh's excellent footnotes and explanations are helpful and beneficial.

One hundred and eight letters appear in this volume and those written by Captain Good concerning the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas (March 7-8, 1862) are of particular interest.

The book is illustrated by a dozen photographs and "Good's Battery in Action," a water color by Andrew Jackson Houston, son of General Sam Houston, handsomely adorns the dust jacket.

Fitzhugh's results have been worth the effort. A significant edition of Civil War letters is again available and will make another valuable reference for those interested in the personal history of the War Between the States.

Maury Darst
Galveston College

Invisible Immigrants: The Adaptation of English and Scottish Immigrants in Nineteenth-Century America. By Charlotte Erickson. Coral Gables, Florida (University of Miami Press) 1972. Pp. vi, 531. Letters, illustrations, notes, and index. $17.50.

Since Frederick Jackson Turner's seminal address on "The Significance of the Frontier in American History," and his subsequent provocative essays, the debate has raged over the meaning of the frontier, the types who settled it, and its influence upon the development of an American character and American institutions. This study of the letters of three groups of Britons who migrated to the United States during the nineteenth century provides insight into some of the questions Turner left unanswered.

As the basis for her study, Professor Erickson uses the letters of twenty-five families grouped according to occupational background in the Old World and by the occupations they pursued in the New World. The first group of immigrants — those who went into farming — are subdivided into those who were experienced tenant farmers, agricultural laborers and rural handicraftsmen, and industrial laborers. This device allows the author to draw some interesting conclusions from an analysis of their letters. In each case, the predominant motivation for migration was economic though of varied emphasis. Onetime middle-class tenant farmers wanted a greater return on their invested capital and an escape from the burdens of rent, taxes, and tithes. Former agricultural workers and rural handicraftsmen left to avoid becoming mere day laborers, while onetime industrial workers sought land ownership in America simply as a means of obtaining the necessities of life. Regardless of the emphasis, however, the author concludes that in all three cases a farm on the American frontier served as a safety-valve for those who were discontented with economic, social, and political changes at home.

Additional conclusions drawn from this first set of letters include: experienced farmers enjoyed greater success on American farms than did the inexperienced; social adjustment was not especially difficult although many, particularly the women, suffered profound loneliness; few discovered any hostility from Americans, but they nonetheless preferred the company of fellow migrants, settled as close to one another as possible, rarely intermarried with Americans, and took slight interest in American politics; and, contrary to Turner's concept of the frontier as a mixing bowl, the English and Scot immigrants accommodated themselves to American society to a much greater degree than they were assimilated into it.

The second group of immigrants — those who became industrial workers — like the agriculturists were primarily motivated to emigrate because of economic considerations. Unlike the farmers, however, members of this group migrated less as a flight from possible impoverishment and more in the hope of economic advancement. Once in America they became "tramping artisans" who demonstrated a remarkable mobility as they sought to improve their economic lot. Like the farmers, they tended to prefer the company of one another to that of Americans, and, like their agriculturalist counterparts, social adjustment was more a matter of accomodation than assimilation.

The last of the groups — those who became clerks, merchants, or professionals — demonstrated characteristics quite different from the other two groups, both in motivation for migration and adjustment to American society. First, motivation for migration stemmed more from personal, family, and social status considerations than from economic pressures. Second, because of their lack of family ties and higher mobility, members of this group demonstrated a greater degree of individualism than did members of the other two groups. Third, because of their relative individualism and isolation from fellow immigrants, their social adjustment was the most difficult and the most inadequate of the three groups, a phenomenon which leads Professor Erickson to conclude: "The tendency to regard British immigrants as easily assimilated, because in many places they did not settle in conspicuous and distinct communities, overlooks the essential role these communities and their institutions played in the accommodation of the first generation immigrant and in the long-run assimilation of his children."

Each of the three sets of letters which follow Professor Erickson's analyses of the immigrants' experiences contain much of human interest as well as historical value. If it did nothing more, and it does, the volume could rest alone on the contributions made by the publication of the letters.

George T. Morgan, Jr.
University of Houston

An Aged Wanderer: A Life Sketch of J. M. Parker. By J. M. Parker. Bryan (Fred White, Jr.: Bookseller), 1969. P. 32. $5.00.

A Texan in the Gold Rush: The Letters of Robert Hunter 1849-1851. Edited by Robert W. Stephens. Bryan (Barnum and White Publications, Inc.), 1972. P. 33. $7.50.

The focus in each of these volumes is primary source material although each concentrates on different topics. However, the means by which the information is presented separates the first as folklore and the second as history. John Monroe Parker was born in Alabama and came to Texas as a lad of 13. After living a life of whoopy and adventure he realized that he "was a lost sinner." In order to support himself after the turn of the century he published several pamphlets under different titles — all being life sketches of himself. Most of these pamphlets appeared between the years 1912-1920; this 32 page volume is a fascimile edition limited to 500 copies of one of Monroe's more complete sketches. The second volume is a presentation of 12 letters from Robert Hunter to his wife Cyrene during the years 1849-1851 and is also limited to 500 copies. Hunter made the overland trip via the Gila Trail with other '49ers in search of adventure and riches for his family. His letters, although largely personal in nature, give some insights into his gruelling journey and a pilgrim's life in California's gold fields.

Hunter's letters, on the other hand, present a realistic picture of a Texan who hoped to make enough money to support his wife and children by finding gold in California. Although he gives little detailed description of the incidents along the journey. and the hardships he endured — perhaps so as not to worry his wife — he does relate some of his experiences while in California. Nonetheless, the central theme of his letters portray a man concerned about his wife and family rather than the gambling-drinking life so often associated with those men who searched for gold in '49. The time gaps between letters limits their usefullness, but a short introduction and preface by editor Robert W. Stephens gives a good perspective on Hunter's life.

Parker's life sketch represents cowboy folklore as only the pulp press could churn it out. His actual recollections decreased in an indirect ratio to his imagination. Some of the incidents that he relates are killing his first Indian, his second Indian, his association with Billy the Kid and John Chisum, and other "episodes of excitement and adventure." The accounts read like *The Perils of Pauline* and many of his names, dates, and places are doubtful. The last ten pages of the booklet are cowboy songs and poems. With that, the "Aged Wanderer" hopes that he will be long remembered after he passes into the Great Beyond.

For those engrossed with cowboy folklore, $5.00 for a 32 page pamphlet of reprinted recollections might seem a bargain; for others it will seem ridiculous. The letters of Robert Hunter have much historical significance and make good reading as well. Yet, one also must question the price attached to this volume. Such editions substantiate the premise that little changes throughout the years. Parker hoped to make an easy living off captivating tales of true Western adventure at 40 cents a hit in 1920. People still expect to do the same in 1973 for substantially increased prices.

Charles R. McClure
History-Government Librarian
University of Texas at El Paso

Alfred Giles: An English Architect in Texas and Mexico. By Mary Carolyn Hollers Jutson. San Antonio (Trinity University Press), 1972. P. 49. Appendices, Biblio. $12.00.

The title "An English Architect in Texas and Mexico" does not do justice to the interesting subject matter touched upon in this work. Charming anecdotes and descriptions of Alfred Giles' life, "within the sound of London's Bow bells" and in Middlesex, England throw light on English school systems, on family situations, and the development of a young man growing up in the mid-nineteenth century. An adventuresome character led Alfred Giles to travel on the European continent and to New York with a young dentist friend, and then, due to health problems, to seek the dry climate of the southwestern part of the United States. Marrying the daughter of an Englishman living in Texas, the Giles and their eight children studied and travelled to various parts of the world learning about many cultures and life-styles. With the proceeds of an English inheritance, the Giles purchased land and settled on a ranch near Comfort, Texas which was named 'Hillingdon' for Alfred's family seat in England. Visitors such as the famous Richard Harding Davis and Sidney Lanier wrote about this Giles home, fascinating peoples' interests and events.

Projects in and around San Antonio such as Texas Agricultural Associations, the International Fairs and development of better communications occupied much of Giles' time, but never to the detriment of his growing reputation as one of the best architects of the Southwest. By the first decade of the twentieth century, his fame began to spread into northern Mexico and he was asked to design many public buildings for General Terrazas, who "literally owned" the state of Chihauhua.

The Giles family chose to live in San Antonio, which one writer pronounced: "probably the most cosmopolitan spot on the face of the globe". San Antonio, recovering from the Civil war, became a training area for two other wars, the Spanish American and World War I. Military establishments were needed and the arrival of the railroad brought added demands for architectural services, at a time when "members of this profession were in short supply". Spanish architects' designs were continued by men of various nationalities; Francis Giraud, John Fries, and John Kanpmann, to name only a few. Giles too was influenced by the traditional Spanish designs but added flavor and personality to the lovely structures of this old city.

The second part of this book, entitled 'the works of Alfred Giles', consists of a study of the different influences revealed in his work, and a description of the various kinds of buildings he designed. Drawings and figures illustrate his work in Domestic, Commercial, Service and Institutional structures, as well as an architect of mansions and Court houses. Extremely interesting to the 'layman' or non-professionals reading this book are the comments and discussions of famous people of the area and their choice of styles for their homes or places of business.

The appendices which include pictures of Giles' monuments to the heroes of the Alamo, and his newspaper advertisement will also be of great interest to many readers. These, with the excellent drawings throughout the book, make it attractive to people of different interests.

Viva Rainey
Centenary College

Indian Exodus: Texas Indian Affairs, 1835-1859. By Kenneth F. Neighbours. Quanah, Texas (Nortex Press), 1973. P. 154. Illus., Bibliog. Index, Maps. $5.95.

The history of Texas Indians is complicated as the result of the complications created by Texas' varied political associations. First a neglected portion of the Spanish Empire, then a portion of Mexico, an independent republic, and finally a member of the United States. Texas never really experienced anything like a continuous policy with regard to her Indians. And whether a possession of a foreign power or independent political entity, her wandering aborigines involved her in international disputes. Thus the story of Texas Indian policy is broadened beyond the question of humane or inhumane treatment of savage charges.

It is a pity that a problem of such significance has not received better treatment in this book, and that stronger and more significant conclusions have not been drawn. From the opening chapter to the closing sentence we have here a collection of important material inadequately treated. Chronologically arranged, the material receives the sort of treatment one expects from an ardent, but not particularly ept, antiquarian. Non-sequiturs abound, and each item, be it fact of record or possible folklore, is given equal significance.

Further, it is difficult to determine whether this book was written to investigate the doleful plight of Texas Indians as much as it was to offer up a paean of praise to Major Robert S. Neighbors while at the same time damning all and sundry who opposed him or criticized his methods no matter how mildly. It is difficult to believe that Texas' "reservation Indians" were so law abiding and content with reservation life as Mr. Neighbours would have us believe, and that the Texas frontier troubles with Indians had their genesis either with Mexican Indians or those under the control of the United States. The reservation system hasn't worked particularly well in Anglicizing American Indians in other parts of the United States, and it is doubtful that it would have in Texas.

Nevertheless, the book has value, and that it points up the fact that white treatment of the native redman on the American plains has always been marred by deceit and ruthless determination to eliminate aborigines as an impediment to progress. Additionally, though perhaps inadvertently, Mr. Neighbours makes clear that there were always those who, as Major Robert S. Neighbors, stood firmly by the cause of humanity and decency. The most bitter pill of all, though, is that those humane and decent men could not prevent the dark blot on our nation's history caused by such activity as recorded in Mr. Neighbours' *Indian Exodus.*

Ert J. Gum
University of Nebraska at Omaha

Shem, Ham & Japheth: The Papers of W. O. Tuggle Comprising His Indian Diary, Sketches & Observations, Myths & Washington Journal in the Territory & at the Capital, 1879-1882. Edited by Current-Garcia, Eugene, with Dorothy B. Hatfield. Athens, (University of Georgia Press), 1973. P. 361. Maps, appendices, index. $12.50.

W. O. Tuggle was a native of LaGrange, Georgia, who gained national prominence as legal agent of the Greek and Yuchi Indian tribes by successfully steering their sizable claims against the United States government through the Congress. Following his

appointment in October, 1879, Tuggle spent much of the next three years in the Indian Territory (in present-day Oklahoma) where he earned the respect and confidence of many prominent Indian leaders. He traveled extensively in the new Indian Territory and the surrounding area, carefully recording details about people, places, customs, and tales which he later developed in large part and which he eventually hoped to have published.

From an anthropological standpoint Tuggle's most significant achievement is a collection of Indian myths which he recorded directly from the tales told him by chiefs such as Pleasant Porter and Sam Brown and by sympathetic observers who had long known certain tribes and their ways. But his sketches of the lives of these people in the Territory — their agriculture, diet, dress, housing, recreation, religious observances, educational and political institutions — also provide vivid insights into a teeming world in which the mixture of Indians, blacks and whites often evoked prophetic utterance on the future of American society. These myths, legends, sketches and narratives which make up the heart of *Sham, Ham and Japheth* are therefore of great interest to the general reader as well as the folklorist and historian.

Tuggle also kept a journal of his experiences in the nation's capital in the early 1880's which has been reproduced in Part IV of this book. Here he described his associations with such prominent figures as Alexander Stephens, William T. Sherman, Wade Hampton and Henry W. Grady. Tuggle commented on Garfield's assassination, the Star Route scandals, the greenback question, and other important events, including the racial implications of Reconstruction politics.

The "rationale" for the present volume, stated by the editors in the introduction, is based on the assumption that Tuggle's most significant contribution can best be seen in his Indian diaries and Washington journals, his observations or sketches of life in the Indian Territory, and his collection of Indian myths. The aim of the editors has been to rescue Tuggle from oblivion through this edition of his uncollected and virtually unpublished papers. One can only hope that they succeed, for *Shem, Ham and Japheth* makes fascinating reading, not only for the picture of Indian life which it presents but also for the portrait of Tuggle's character which it reveals.

Janet Jelen
University of Oklahoma

Essays on the Gilded Age. By Carter E. Boren, Robert W. Amsler, Audra L. Prewitt, and H. Wayne Morgan. Edited by Margaret Francine Morris with an introduction by Jenkins Garrett. *The Walter Prescott Webb Memorial Lectures: VII*. Austin and London (University of Texas Press), 1973. P. 108. $5.00.

This is the seventh volume in a series that reproduces the annual Walter Prescott Webb Memorial Lectures given each year at the University of Texas at Arlington. These four lectures, which examine the issues of religion, justice, science and technology, and ecology in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, were given in April of 1972. They reflect Professor Webb's view of the function of history, i.e., "to describe and make understandable the forces which have shaped the destiny of many and brought him to the present time equipped as he now is with his ideas and institutions."

Carter E. Boren's lecture, basically an interpretive synthesis of various religious history monographs, develops the theme that the great diversity of American protestan-

tism becomes a unifying force in American history particularly in the Gilded Age. He concludes that the predominance of American protestantism has ended.

In the second essay the concept of science and technology as an emerging frontier is examined in light of Webb's "Great Frontier" hypothesis. Robert W. Amsler discusses the tremendous increase in the use of the nation's natural resources, particularly it's energy resources at a time when the geographical frontier was coming to an end. He concludes that the study and development of science "represents a new concept of a frontier" which ultimately has to develop a technology that will, within some newly defined milieu, resolve the crisis of scarcity in basic resources.

The essay on the status of the legal profession in the late nineteenth century by the legal historian Audra L. Prewitt investigates the inadequacies of the legal profession, and specifically the judicial system with its lack of responsiveness to the challenge of a changing society. But Prewitt also suggests that a reassessment of legal concepts and relationships by part of the legal community at that time prepared the way for younger legal reformers to be in the forefront of the progressive movement of the early 20th century. She further suggests that the time is again ripe for such a reassessment.

The last essay by H. Wayne Morgan considers the historical origins of modern environmental problems. Although he documents the fact that many people were aware of the problems that rapid industrialization was bringing to America, the desire to subdue and exploit the abundant resources was more often the prime motive that inevitably lead to a more aggressive materialism.

Collectively this group of essays provide an added dimension to our understanding of the Gilded Age.

Hubert Humphreys
LSU-Shreveport

Historical Statistics of the South, 1790-1970. By Donald B. Dodd and Wynelle S. Dodd. University (University of Alabama Press), 1973. Pp. vi, 85. $7.75.

In their study the Dodds have compiled statistical data derived from the reports of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The statistics are for the eleven states of the Confederacy plus Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, and West Virginia. Primary concentration was placed on data relating to population, agriculture, and manufacturing. *Historical Statistics of the South* will be of special value to anyone in need of comparative data on the states included in the compilation. The glossary of terms included in the study is excellent and adequately explains the ever changing definitions utilized by the Bureau of the Census.

William J. Brophy
Stephen F. Austin State University

Jews in the South. Edited by Leonard Dinnerstein and Mary Dale Palsson. Baton Rouge (Louisiana State University Press), 1973. Pp. viii, 392. $5.95.

This anthology constitutes the first attempt to collect into one volume over fifty years of scholarship concerning the activities and accomplishments of Jews in the South. The two editors, one of whom (Mary Dale Palsson) is a professional librarian and the other (Leonard Dinnerstein) a young historian who has already published extensively

in the area of Jewish studies, have carefully chosen the selections included in this volume in an effort to "provide a picture of the chief aspects of Jewish life in the South." As is true of most anthologies of this type, the selections are uneven and vary considerably in quality and interest. The principal reason for this disparity, as the brief bibliography at the end makes clear, is an unfortunate absence of good critical studies about Southern Jewry.

Although a small Jewish community existed in Georgia as early as 1733, the number of Jews in the South remained exceedingly small throughout the colonial period. During the nineteenth century, when Jewish immigrants flooded into the United States, the size of the Southern Jewish population remained fairly stable. European immigrants, including Jews, avoided the South primarily because they did not wish to compete with cheap black labor or because they were ill-equipped by training and experience to cope with problems of rural life. Since 1900, however, there has been a gradual increase in the Jewish population of the South, but even this small growth has been confined largely to those states like Florida, Virginia, and Texas with large urban centers.

While Southern Jews never faced the same disadvantages as blacks, they were rarely accorded social acceptance even in large cities. In sharp contrast to Northern Jews who have vigorously protested almost every form of discrimination, Southern Jews have generally preferred to remain silent, fearful that the least sign of dissatisfaction might activate the latent feelings of antisemitism held by most gentiles in the South. Even more than Northern Jews, those in the South sought complete assimilation into the American way of life. The most important exceptions to this prevailing policy of forebearance occurred during the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960's when a handful of Jews, most of whom were rabbis, spoke out against the injustices accorded blacks in the South and participated in several demonstrations aimed at removing the legal barriers to full-scale integration.

The editors have wisely devoted more than half of this anthology to articles which pertain to the period after 1890. The twenty contributors, most of whom are Jews, represent an interesting cross-section of scholars which include not only university professors, but also rabbis, lawyers, journalists, a museum curator, and a statistician. The variety of subject matter is equally impressive. Three of the selections concern political figures — Jacob Henry, an obscure North Carolina legislator; David T. Yulee, Florida's first United States Senator; and Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of War in the Confederate cabinet of Jefferson Davis — and four others analyze particular Jewish communities in southern cities — Richmond, New Orleans, Atlanta, and "Southern City" (Montgomery, Alabama). The remaining articles relate either to specific historical issues such as slavery and civil rights or to sociological problems such as mixed marriages.

In a brief review, it is impossible to discuss every selection. The most incisive are Leonard Dinnerstein's study of Atlanta in the Progressive Era, Bertram W. Korn's discussion of "Judaeophobia" in the Confederacy and Allen Krause's description of the activites of Southern rabbis during the Civil Rights Movement. This attractive volume, however, points up the need not only for more penetrating studies of Southern Jewry but also for studies of other ethnic groups in the South.

Robert V. Haynes
University of Houston

History of the Red River Controversy, by C. A. Wellborn, Quannah, Texas (Nortex Offset Publications, Inc.), 1973. Pp. 107. Map, sketches. $4.95.

From its earliest days to the present time, Texas has been plagued with bondary disputes. Just within the past decade, there has been the Chamizal settlement at El Paso and the Sabine River suit. Even today, the offshore line between Texas and Louisiana remains to be determined. Among the more fascinating and lingering of the boundary problems were those that developed along Red River and the Oklahoma border. It is the history of disputes in this area that C. A. Welborn, retired Professor of History at Southeastern Oklahoma State College, relates in his book. He begins with the negotiations that led to the Louisiana Purchase, moves through the intricities of the various treaties that affected the Red River boundary, and concludes by narrating the events of three specific disputes that kept the border in a turmoil until they were eventually resolved by the courts.

The largest claim involved Greer County and its 2,380 square miles of fertile land. East of the Texas panhandle and the 100th parallel, Red River served as the boundary. But two forks of the river crossed that parallel, creating a question about which fork constituted the boundary. Texas claimed all of the territory south of the North Fork, even establishing Greer County to strengthen its jurisdiction between the two forks. In 1886, however, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that the Prairie Dog Fork to the south was the border — and that Greer County belonged to Oklahoma. This decision accentuated another problem — the need to determine the true location of the 100th parallel. Oklahoma relied on the 1857-60 Jones-Brown-Clark survey line although later surveys indicated that this original line should be relocated several hundred feet to the east. It was not until 1927 that the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that none of the previous surveys were official and ordered still another one. The new line, approved by the Court in 1930, placed an additional 44.6 square miles of territory in Texas.

The final squabble, evolving around the ownership of the southern half of Red River, turned out to be quite complicated. When it was all over, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled against Texas' claim extending to the middle of the river — and placed the boundary line along the southern bank. Yet the decision was a victory of sorts for Texas; the line was located along the low water "cut bank" rather than the high water bank. Thus the strip of land lost by the state turned out to be a very narrow one.

The author has done an excellent job in presenting these three controversies and tying them together into a single narrative. There are seven maps, which should have helped in supporting and clarifying the text. Unfortunately, the quality of reproduction leaves much to be desired. The reader must rely on the text alone. This is not too much of a disadvantage, though, as Welborn has presented his definitive study in an interesting manner — and has done so in a concise, yet complete, 107 pages.

Thomas F. Ruffin
Shreveport, Louisiana

Progressives and Prohibitionists: Texas Democrats in the Wilson Era. Lewis L. Gould. Austin and London (University of Texas Press), 1973. Pp. XVI, 339. $10.00.

In this well-researched and clearly written study, Lewis Gould has described and analyzed the history of Texas politics during the era of Woodrow Wilson and the "New

Freedom." It is the author's thesis that the issue of prohibition permeated and colored every question which arose during this period and largely shaped the development of politics in Texas. The reform leaders of that generation believed that prohibition was their most important achievement which would bring a more honest, efficient, and moral quality to public life. Regardless of the issue at hand, the wet-dry question was never far below the surface.

The struggle to capture the Texas delegation for Woodrow Wilson prior to the 1912 Democratic Convention was, as Gould demonstrates, affected by the prohibition issue. The earliest supporters of the New Jersey Governor were Thomas B. Love and Thomas W. Gregory who were drys. The leading Wilson opponents were Senator Joseph W. Bailey and Oscar B. Colquitt who were wets. Not until Colonel Edward M. House, Senator Charles A. Culberson, and Albert S. Burleson joined the Wilson for President coalition did the campaign acquire a more professional and less prohibitionist coloration. The role of the Texas delegation in Wilson's nomination at Baltimore and the succeeding Democratic victory gave Texas a large share in the new administration. Though party leaders united in support of Wilson, they continued their internecine battles in state politics, split often by the prohibition issue.

Gould describes these intraparty struggles with understanding and insight, and included concise biographical sketches of the principal figures. Bailey is depicted as graceful and able but, like a flowering shrub, "all flower and no fruit."[19]. Colquitt appears as "something of an opportunist"[88], and the author concludes that James E. Ferguson was "essentially destructive."[132] Will C. Hogg emerges as "profane and fiery" but dedicated to the university and good government. Gould retells with relish the dramatic story of Ferguson's war on the University of Texas and the governor's subsequent impeachment and removal from office. Though his sympathies are clearly with the reformers, Gould avoids obvious bias and presents a most readable and objective account.

The study has some weaknesses, mostly of omission. There is no mention of the conservation movement or the establishment of the Department of Forestry in 1915. Nor are there accounts of industrial safety legislation, the workman's compensation law, or efforts to curb the widespread use of merchandise checks. All of these were progressive measures which paralleled similar reforms in other states.

Despite these minor reservations, this is an excellent study which should become the standard account of the period. Its focus is politics and throughout the volume there is the thread of the efforts of the progressive reformers to pass prohibition legislation which would make Texas dry. This was, perhaps, the unifying theme of the entire era.

Robert S. Maxwell
Stephen F. Austin State University

Mr. De: A Biography of Everette Lee DeGolyer. By Lon Tinkle. Boston (Little, Brown and Company), 1970. P. 272. $7.95.

Savoie Lottinville, distinquished director of the University of Oklahoma Press, in awarding the Oklahoma Distinquished Service Citation to Everette Lee DeGolyer wrote: "For his contributions to the science of geology, his pioneering work in introducing geophysics into oil exploration, his diplomatic service to the nation, and his efforts to

preserve the historical and literary heritage of the Southwest." In the decade 1938-48 he received recognition and awards from the Texas Mid-Continental Oil and Gas Association, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers (Anthony Lucas Metal), four national engineering societies joined in making an award; he received Phi Beta Kappa membership from the University of Oklahoma and several universities conferred honorary degrees. In 1947 he was appointed to the U.S. Military Petroleum Advisory Committee and in 1948 joined the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission to study raw materials. In 1943 he turned down the possibility of becoming ambassador to Mexico.

In 1906, thanks to his geology professor at the University of Oklahoma, Charles Gould, DeGolyer became the camp cook for a U. S. Geological Survey group. In other summers he served as geological assistant and his work caught the attention of the Survey's director, C. Willard Hayes. In 1909 Hayes selected him to assist in geological work for the Mexican Eagle Oil Company. Mexico was on the eve of election and revolution when Sir Weetman Pearson (Lord Cowdray after 1910) selected DeGolyer to locate their next drilling site. Even after Americans had to leave Mexico the British interests sought DeGolyer's advice as a consultant. He got along well with Englishmen, Mexicans and, later, oil men of the Middle Eastern countries. While constantly improving his scientific knowledge and seeking better ways to find oil, he began buying books and in his life-time presented great collections to the University of Oklahoma and Southern Methodist University in Dallas where he made his home. He became a Distinguished Professor of Geology at the University of Texas in 1940 and presided over the annual meeting of the Texas State Historical Association. The excellence of literary holdings at Texas, rather than the geology library, impressed him and he later made a substantial contribution of "first editions" and manuscripts. He worked to strengthen the Dallas Public Library. It may surprise some to learn that he financially supported the *Saturday Review* until it could finance itself.

When World War II came, DeGolyer understood the significance of oil to the free world's survival. Secretary Ickes in July, 1941, set up a staff "to administer the coordinating program for the oil industry" which included De Golyer as director of conservation. Commuting from Dallas was not satisfactory, and in 1942 he moved to Washington. Two years before he had warned of potential shortages of oil and gas. He pushed for pipelines to the Eastern coast to offset the results of tanker sinkings. Mexico was our ally and what was more reasonable than that DeGolyer would be sent to consult with Señor Efrain Buenrostro of Petreos Mexicanos regarding loans to modernize and create plants to produce high octane gas? After the war Mr. De had some good advice for S. Farish and Gene Holman of Standard Oil about how to get along in Mexico and other oil producing countries (pp. 280-2). Unfortunately, he never completed a projected book on American oil policy.

DeGolyer was an Oklahoma boy who helped to expand the Alger success story — with the exception that he married his college sweetheart rather than the boss's daughter. Hard work, continued study, learning from older men but being willing to break out of old patterns, respect for peoples of other lands and when successes came he accepted them with modesty and pride. Also he expanded the American philanthropic tradition of using wealth to assist libraries and universities to improve their usefulness to their students.

J. Lon Tinkle, the distinquished editor of the outstanding Book Review page of the *Dallas Morning News*, has written another informative, fast-moving, enjoyable

book. His diligent research is apparent and his hero is never out of sight. Possibly DeGolyer was right in not accepting the ambassadorship to Mexico, but we need more Americans like him who seek to continue the improvement of our foreign relations and to find better ways to use the natural resources of this world.

Robert C. Cotner
University of Texas at Austin

Alvin M. Owsley of Texas: Apostle of Americanism. By Marion S. Adams. Waco (Texian Press), 1971. P. 268. Epilogue, biblio., and index. $10.00.

The excellent biography on Alvin M. Owsley of Texas brings to the public eye the life of an outstanding American. His devotion to the democratic principles and his respect for his beloved United States is beyond reproach. Never once during the many times that he represented his country throughout the world did he lower his standards. And his dedication and hard work to the American Legion will be remembered throughout the organization for years to come.

Of the many speeches, letters, and etc. that Colonel Owsley wrote during his lifetime, I think his greatest hour was when he wrote the following: "When you see the Stars and Stripes displayed, son, stand up and take off your hat. Somebody may titter. But don't you mind. When Old Glory comes along, salute, and let them think what they please. Get up, even if you rise alone; stand there and don't be ashamed of it either. Don't be ashamed when your throat chokes and the tears come. It is the flag of tomorrow. It is not the flag of your king, its the flag of yourself and of all your neighbors."

In writing these words, I think Colonel Owsley wrote without realizing it the standards that guided his life and career over the years.

In this book Marion S. Adams has placed before the American people an outstanding piece of work. This book is rich in facts, and straight and to the point. It deals with people from all walks of life from Kings and Queens to the Texas Cowboy.

George B. Singleton, President
Monroe County Museum and
Historical Society
Monroeville, Alabama

Prisoner Of War. by Clyde Fillmore. Quanah, Texas (Nortex Offset Publications), 1973. P. 152. Illus., index. $5.95.

"I do not believe anyone can ever forget any deliberate wrong of great magnitude—one can forgive, but forget, never! The wounds will heal but the scars remain. But to harbor hatred is like nesting a cancer with ample food, so it will thrive and constantly poison the mind and body. To forgive is to pluck it from the heart, root and all."

These words provide the summation of Cyde Fillmore's book, *Prisoner Of War.* Although the manuscript was first prepared soon after his release at the end of World War II, it had not been published until now. And perhaps, the delay of almost thirty years does more than anything else to prove the philosophy of forgiving but not forgetting.

One of the men of the famed "Lost Battalion" captured by the Japanese in March, 1942, on the island of Java, Clyde Fillmore had been a lawyer living in Wichita Falls, Texas. Most of his fellow prisoners were from the North Texas area — Decatur, Wichita Falls, Plainview, Amarillo, etc., and were members of the Second Battalion, 131st Field Artillery, 36th Division of the Texas National Guard. A list of the 534 men of the Second Battalion and of the *USS Houston*, who were with the group, is included in the book. The volume, as it is now published, reveals the day by day experience of these prisoners as they were moved from camp to camp, tortured, deprived of food, and mentally battered by their captors. In an effort to secure free labor, the Japanese gave them the most menial of tasks and forced all sorts of indignities upon them. Yet, through it all, there was evident among the prisoners a sense of hope and encouragement.

The malnutrition brought about by a steady diet of rice and little else, often resulted in the unforgettable nightmares of a disoriented mind. At times it was difficult even to distinquish the foot of the bed from the head, and impossible to stand and walk. Other illnesses plagued the prisoners and resulted in the death of many.

Public punishment for small infractions of discipline was difficult to bear or even to watch. Such displays only served to strengthen the bonds between the Americans in the camp., It became quite a game to see how long one could keep hidden small treasures that were forbidden. Pencils and paper were strictly denied and the diary upon which this story is based was carried for years sewed into the bottom of a suitcase, only to be lost on the plane that flew the men back to an American base. But even though the diary was lost, the impressions and experiences were not and soon after Mr. Fillmore's return to this country he once again set upon paper the day to day life that had been his as a prisoner. At that time there was no thought of publication.

Years passed; America was engaged in another war; and other American P.O.W.'s were on the way home. At the insistence of famiy and friends, this account was brought to light and published by Nortex Publishers, Quanah, Texas.

The author states, "What has been has been. I have lost no time grieving over what happened to me. The magnificence of America can probably be better appreciated by those who at some time have been denied its blessings." This must be the feeling that prompted the prisoners, returning from Vietnam to exclaim, "God bless America".

Virginia Ming
Texas Collection
Baylor University

Mody Boatright, Folklorist: A Collection of Essays. Edited with an Introduction by Ernest B. Speck. Biographical Essay by Harry H. Ransom. Austin (University of Texas Press for the Texas Folklore Society), 1973. P. 183. Index and selected bibliography. $7.50

Between 1927 and 1970, Mody Boatright, a professor at the University of Texas and a "professional" folklorist, wrote dozens of essays and numerous books dealing with his chosen field. This collection of thirteen of his essays shows not only the scope of his work and his contribution to American folklore studies but is also a memorial to Mody Boatright — the man.

Boatright was concerned with four principal areas in the study of Folklore: the cowboy, the American frontier, the oil industry, and folklore and the folklorist in contemporary society. A quick glance at the Table of Contents will show that essays from each of these major categories have been included.

The collection of essays has been arranged in chronological order — the order in which they were first published. The progression of Boatright as a folklorist can thus be seen in this one book by comparing an early essay, "The Genius of Pecos Bill" (1929), a superficial essay, to that of a later essay, "Theodore Roosevelt, Social Darwinism, and the Cowboy" (1964), an intricate and well-developed essay that goes into the philosophies of the turn of the century.

Although Boatright was concerned with folklore throughout the United States, we are given only a partial example of interest outside of Texas in "Gib Morgan among the Heroes"; most of Boatright's examples are drawn from Texas for, as he said in "The Family Saga as a Form of Folklore," this is only natural since Texas is where his work was chiefly done. The time span might be considered narrow by some since he dealt mainly with the nineteenth century. However, as noted previously, his major interest lay in this time period.

The extent of Boatright's work in Folklore may readily be seen in this collection. He was able to grasp not only the linquistics of the era of which he writes but also the ideals. His writing is not only imaginative and interesting but as factual as possible.

Mody Boatright was interested in people and their beliefs. This interest is shown clearly through his essays. This collection should appeal not only to the professional folklorists but to any persons interested in the general field of humanity.

Cheryl Potter
Nacogdoches, Texas

Thicket Explorer. Edited by Maxine Johnston. Saratoga, Texas (Big Thicket Museum), 1973. P. 110. $3.50.

The third of the Big Thicket Museum publication series is now on sale at most Texas book stores as well as at the Big Thicket Museum.

This outstanding collection of essays is in tribute to Lancelot Rosier who was best known over a long period of years as "Mr. Big Thicket." Among the authors are Mary Lasswell, Francis E. Abernethy, Justice Wm. O. Douglas, Ralph W. Yarborough, Louis Hofferbert, Frank X. Tolbert, Sigmund Byrd, William Edward Syers, and others. The editor of the collection, Maxine Johnston, is currently the president of the Big Thicket Association. She was an ardent admirer and close friend of Lance Rosier and of course, a devoted and dedicated supporter of the movement to preserve the Big Thicket and all that Mr. Rosier held dear. Miss Johnston is also the author of one of the essays in which she gives her own intimate impression of this man variously referred to as a "priest of sorts," "Big Thicket's Thoreau" and "a modern St. Francis."

This little book, a limited edition of 1000 copies, has the same format as its predecessor *Big Thicket Bibliography*.

Lois Williams Parker
Lamar University

Latin America in Transition: Problems in Training and Research. Edited by Stanley R. Ross. Albany (State University of New York Press), 1970. P. xxxi, 150.

This book consists of papers read by distinguished Hispanists from various fields at a conference held in New York in 1968. The meeting had as its general topic updating

the profession to meet changing conditions. It was organized around three subthemes; training for research in Latin America, research opportunities and problems, and interdisciplinary and international collaboration in research. Participants discussed several current problems but one tended to dominate the proceedings — this conference took place in the wake of the international flap over what has come to be known as "the Project Camelot fiasco."

In 1964 the Department of Defense expanded its behavioral research programs on counterinsurgency by authorizing through its research office at American University a lavishly-funded (one and a half million dollars a year for several years) social science research effort which became known as Project Camelot. The goals of the project involved "developing a general social systems model . . . to predict and influence politically significant aspects of social change in the developing nations." (xiv) In practical terms the sponsors hoped to devise procedures for forecasting the potential for insurgency and develop workable responses to future Cubas and Viet Nams. The Department of Defense wanted in-depth studies of Latin American society by batteries of social scientists; the academics saw research grants of unprecedented size and overlooked the political implications of Camelot initially. The project became a diplomatic football and was scuttled in 1965 in a torrent of international criticism. Bitterness, recrimination and bad publicity were the fruits all around. American scholars charged government deception and an attempt to subver pure academic research for political ends. Latin Americans saw Camelot as a CIA plan to develop a blueprint for intervention.

A major problem facing Latin Americanists since the mid-1960's has been that of functioning in the climate of distrust following Camelot. American researchers investigating current Latin American social problems have discovered a new frigidity and a drying-up of friendly contacts there who increasingly regard U. S. researchers as agents of the Pentagon. The fallout from Camelot has become a serious obstacle to legitimate academic research in Latin America.

The book reveals little unity within its stated general topic, and many of the participants played fast and loose with that. Stanley Ross, now of the University of Texas, performed valuable service in his preface by imposing even partial unity on this hodgepodge. Aside from obvious problems of organization, though, the book is a catalog of some of the current ills of the field and of suggestions for improving conditions. In keeping with the concern over Camelot-inspired distrust south of the border there are proposals for a more equal role for Latin American partners in joint research projects, suggestions for greater tact and circumspection while afield, and calls for new administrative structures to coordinate projects and channel research support. An implied purpose of the conference and the book is to find ways of restoring the confidence of Latins in the integrity and independence of our academic community.

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The Columbian Exchange: Biological and Cultural Consequences of 1492. By Alfred W. Crosby, Jr. Westport, Connecticut (Greenwood Publishing Company), 1972. P. 268. $9.50.

The conquest of the Americas has long been familiar through the works of numerous writers. It is generally not realized, however, that the bio-social consequences following

the Spanish conquest of the Americas is in many respects just as captivating. Professor Crosby's well-organized interdisciplinary study utilizes a broad range of historical sources and scientific research to support his thesis that the world's ecosystem was, and indeed still continues to be, irrevocably disrupted by the Post-Columbian exchange of animal, plant, and human life forms. The study is a very timely one in that man's treatment of his environment is a source of utmost concern to contemporary society. Moreover, to students of Latin American history this valuable work will be of much interest and fill a heretofore historical gap in the European conquest of the Americas and its aftermath.

The study suggests that the *conquistadores'* invisible and invincible ally was the common European microbe which reduced the aboriginal populations of the Americas by millions. While Europeans and Africans had long since built up immunity to such epidemic killers as measles and smallpox, Indians proved tragically susceptible to these maladies. On the other hand, Professor Crosby's detailed and highly interesting study of a native American disease, syphilis, and its spread across the oceans, is a fascinating ecological exchange study.

Professor Crosby's reconstruction of the America's unique flora and fauna during its centuries of relative isolation, and the contrasts with its European counterparts sets the stage for the rapidly developing trend toward biological homogeneity following the arrival of Europeans. His discussion of the European introduction of plant and animal life and their adaptation by American natives is explored in detail. However, the negative effects of these new life forms caused extinction or near extinction of much of the life native to this hemisphere.

The transhemispheric ecological exchange was not all one-sided however. As Professor Crosby observes, "there are two Europes and two Africas: one on either side of the Atlantic." The author meticulously traces the global dispersion of native American foods which eventually came to constitute one-third of the world's food stores. It is Crosby's contention therefore that the interchange so enriched nutrition in both worlds that it helped to precipitate the population explosion and the resultant phenomenon of intercontinental migrations to this hemisphere. While the author acknowledges the difficulty of measuring with any degree of accuracy the cumulative effects of the "Columbian Exchange" on life forms in this hemisphere, he concludes that the current ecological crisis has been greatly accelerated by the on-going interchange of plant and animal life forms.

The questions raised by this book, and in large part answered, are certainly not new; but Professor Crosby's thoroughness in his treatment of the subject assists the reader in gaining a clear insight into the magnitude of the "Columbian Exchange."

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Genealogical Research – A Jurisdictional Approach. By Vincent L. Jones, Arlene H. Eakle, Mildred H. Christensen. Salt Lake City, Utah (Publishers Press), 1972. P. 291. Biblio., index. $7.95 hard cover, $4.95 paperback.

The jurisdictional approach to genealogical reseaarch clearly defines the areas where specific records may be found. The two main jurisdictions mentioned are the home jurisdiction and the institutional jurisdiction. The authors define their terminology and carefully explain which records are likely to be found in each jurisdiction.

There is a section in the book dealing with the procedure in organizing a family association. This subject is covered from the basic structure of the organization, through its financing, procedure and purpose.

Methods of research for professional results are given in detail. Types of forms are illustrated with procedure for recommended use. I believe the average amateur genealogist does not have the time or space to keep such elaborate records. A full-time professional genealogist may find it necessary to keep such detailed cross-files, but the average person doesn't expect to spend so much time keeping records that he has no time left for research.

The Bibliography contains ten pages of sources which deal with different aspects of genealogical research. The beginner in this field will find this book an aid and a guideline for his research. If genealogy is to become a recognized science, the researcher must use accepted methods of recording the data in a scholarly manner. It is to be hoped that a fire in some home or courthouse has not destroyed the records desired. Mere methodology will not guarantee success.

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